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EATHER — PARIS: Friday, possible mp. 2-8 (48-41). Saturday, possible ONDON: Friday, possible showers. (46-39). Saturday, possible showers Moderate. ROME: Friday, cloudy. (50-34). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. (30-25).

NAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sh 6.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	C$1.00
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	3.30 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 5
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	22 D.

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...hiopia Leader, 6 Aides Slain ... Others on Ruling Council

...ABABA, Feb. 3 (AP).— ...iopian chief of state, ..., Teferi Bente and six ...embers of the ruling ...ere executed today after ...ile at the council head- ... An official statement ...he seven of plotting to ... "progressive" members ...-man council and move ...pian revolution toward ...cal right. It said that ...ing took place after the ...ere exposed as secret ... of an underground po- ...vement, the Ethiopian Revolutionary party ...and as supporters of the Democratic party ... loyal members of the ...known as the Dergue, ... in the shooting while ...g with the plotters, the ...t said. The three in- ...Col. Daniel Asfaw, who ...e council's security chief ...arded as a key member ...Dergue, which has ruled ... since Emperor Haile ...was deposed in 1974. ...atement specifically sta- ... both Lt. Col. Mengistu ...tariam and Col. Atnafu ...the first and second vice- ...n of the council, are ...d sound."

...tnafu was away from Ad- ...ba today on a government mission in the countryside and Col. Mengistu was in the capital. Observers said that the two men apparently would continue to lead the council. Both are regarded as the strongmen in the Dergue.

The statement said that "imperialists" had been involved in Ethiopian affairs. It declared:

"We will now join progressive Ethiopians who have raised their voice to say "Down with imperialists, down with bureaucratic capitalism and down with the CIA" [the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency].

Ethiopian leaders had been scheduled to meet in Zanzibar this week with the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, to discuss the Rhodesian situation.

The statement named three other officers among those executed: Col. Asrat Desi, Capt. Alemayehu Haile and Capt. Mogus Wolde Michael.

Plot Discovered

Capt. Alemayehu was recently elected secretary of the standing committee of the 40-member ruling council. The statement by the new leaders charged him with plotting to eliminate "progressive" members of the council.

Col. Asrat had been in charge of the council's Information Committee and he recently returned from a two-week visit to China. Capt. Mogus was chairman of the council's Political Committee.

Gen. Teferi, recently elevated to commander in chief of the armed forces and head of security, was given enhanced powers only a month ago.

The statement charged the executed officers with delaying

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

AP.

Brig. Gen. Teferi Bente

United Press International.

U.S. Ambassador to UN Andrew Young (left) being greeted by Zanzibar officials.

U.S. Envoy to UN Arrives in Africa, Sees Hope for Rhodesian Accord

From Wire Dispatches

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 3.—A peace settlement is still in sight in Rhodesia despite the failure of a recent British effort in southern Africa, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, said here today.

"I don't like to think of the Geneva conference as stalemated," Mr. Young said on his arrival in Africa on a trip that President Carter described as underscoring a U.S. commitment to peaceful change on the continent.

He said, "I think we are two-thirds of the way toward developing a scenario that both blacks and whites can live with," despite the failure of British envoy Ivor Richard's recent shuttle to African capitals.

Mr. Young also told a news conference that he "didn't care what whites" in Africa thought of his controversial views of black African liberation efforts and predicted the imminent repeal of a congressional amendment which allows the United States to import Rhodesian chrome despite a UN embargo.

"I've not come here with solutions," Mr. Young said. "There must be African solutions to African problems."

Mr. Young is the first senior official of the Carter administration to visit the continent. He arrived in the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam to a low-key welcome by the Deputy Foreign Minister, Isaac Sepetu, and then flew to this island.

Starting tomorrow, Mr. Young will hold four or five days of talks with President Julius Nyerere, whom he described as "one of the outstanding statesmen of the world," and several other black leaders. He will also attend celebrations marking the inauguration of a unified single political party—the Revolutionary party—in Tanzania Saturday.

Angola Comment

In Washington, meanwhile, the State Department took issue with Mr. Young's contention that Cuban troops "bring a certain stability and order" to Angola.

Earlier, Mr. Young defined his role in the Carter administration as "a kind of point man," taking positions on issues before formal policy is declared.

Whether the conflict between Mr. Young and his boss, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, was real or apparent, there were no reprimands or angry words but rather the promise of public differences in the future between the UN ambassador and the State Department briefing room.

The State Department comments appeared to fall somewhere between a clarification and a reversal. They marked the latest example of revised pronouncements by Carter administration officials.

Speaking for Mr. Vance, spokesman Frederick Brown said: "Neither Ambassador Young nor the secretary condones the presence of Cuban troops in Angola."

Mr. Young, in a television interview last week, said that "there's a sense in which the Cubans bring a certain stability and order—to Angola, for instance..."

The State Department spokesman was asked yesterday if his new statement, which amplified Mr. Vance's milder efforts Monday to disclaim the Young statement, represented "a retraction" of the Young remark.

Mr. Brown, determined to avoid any characterization, said: "I'm saying precisely what I mean to say on the subject, regardless of what Ambassador Young was quoted as saying several days ago."

However, asked if Mr. Vance agrees with Mr. Young that the Cuban forces in Angola are a force for "stability," Mr. Brown responded, "no."

State Department officials said afterward, in response to questions, that the "exact language" used yesterday on not condoning the Cuban troop presence had not been cleared with Mr. Young. But it represented Mr. Young's "overall position," the officials maintained, as he had expressed it in talks with several officials in the department.

Nevertheless, the overall result clearly was an official knockdown of Mr. Young's original remarks on the subject.

In less than a week on the UN job, Mr. Young has been repudiated three times by the State Department—twice by Mr. Vance personally—over statements on Vietnam, Rhodesia and the Cuban presence in Angola.

Sadat to Submit Harsh Riot Rules To a Referendum

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat today signed a decree banning a wide range of activities from strikes to demonstrations and making them subject to life sentences at hard labor.

In his first formal address to the nation since two days of bloody, destructive riots just over two weeks ago, Mr. Sadat announced that Egyptian voters would be called upon to vote on the decree in a plebiscite next Thursday.

The outstanding feature of the President's prerecorded radio and television speech was that he denied there was any social justification to the riots, which were touched off by a price rise on food and other basic consumer goods.

He blamed the riots on Communists taking their orders from Moscow, on "Communists posing as false Nasserites," on the officially tolerated Leftist party and on just plain "thieves" and "murderers."

He said that there was a plot to overthrow the government, burn down the national assembly and create a Communist "dictatorship of the proletariat."

In a possibly ominous move, Mr. Sadat charged that the officially accredited Leftist party has provided organization and cover of legitimacy to the clandestine "plotters" and had "poured oil on the fire" by distributing leaflets and making appeals to demonstrators on official stationery.

The dissolution of this party, which was formed in November along with a Centrist and a Rightist party, has been demanded by powerful political and religious figures.

Mr. Sadat conceded no mistakes in economic policy other than to say that "all governments make mistakes."

His address raised two questions that could not be immediately answered:

- Whether the repressive measures contained in the decree will lead to a reversal of Mr. Sadat's six-year-old policy of introducing gradually more political freedoms. Mr. Sadat himself pledged that no such reversal was intended.

AP.

Anwar Sadat

- Whether the economic austerity measures that touched off the riots and were canceled by the government under pressure by the demonstrators will still be enforced.

Mr. Sadat seemed to say that he wanted to enforce the measures but would ask his government to do so more gradually.

"We cannot go on spending 170 pounds for every 100 we are earning. Sooner or later the source that gives us this money will refuse to do so." Mr. Sadat said according to the official simultaneous translation into English.

He added, "It would be all right

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

...rter, on TV, Outlines Program, ...ks National Spirit of Cooperation

By Charles Mohr

...HINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT). ... first address to the na- ...on his Inauguration Day President Carter last night ...Americans to unite in a ...cooperation and mutual ...o help him develop "pre- ...long-range programs that we are sure we can afford and that we know will work."

Speaking from a chair near a fireplace in the White House Library, Mr. Carter outlined an agenda for his first year in office that was, in several ways, sweeping but that he promised to pursue prudently and cautiously.

Beyond his programs, Mr. Carter again sounded one of his earliest and most persistent political themes, promising a government that could be controlled by, and be comprehensible to, the people.

Speaking two weeks after he had taken office, Mr. Carter said, "I have learned there are many things a president cannot do." He explained that a federal program was of less value than public allegiance to the goal it sought to reach.

In his conversational style, the President said that his 1977 program would be centered on the development of a national energy policy that "will emphasize conservation"; an economic stimulation package that he called balanced and fair to all segments of society; steps to begin the reorganization of the government; a program of "comprehensive tax reform"; reform of the welfare system to minimize abuse by those who do not deserve its benefits and better service for those who do; efforts to achieve a "lean, efficient" defense capability and a foreign policy that will show continued "concern about violations of human rights."

The President, reading his speech from an off-camera teleprompter, was dressed in a beige coat sweater. A light blue shirt, dark red patterned tie and navy blue trousers.

The President broke new ground by promising for the first time the following steps:

- That he will soon put "a ceiling on the number of people employed by federal government agencies, so we can bring the growth of government under control."
- That he will "cut down on government regulations," make sure they are written in "plain English" and that each new regulation issued will "carry its author's name." A White House official later explained that in some cases, the bureaucrat who

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

...hzhenitsyn Aid to Dissidents ... Russia Is Put at $360,000

By Christopher S. Wren

...SCOW, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Details of a financial aid operation ... by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, which has spent the equivalent ...,000 to assist hundreds of Soviet political prisoners and their ...s, were disclosed yesterday by a close friend of the exiled ...n author. The friend, Alexander Ginzburg, who has administered ...d in the Soviet Union, re- ... that it had been active "or ...d a half years, operating ... on royalties in the West ...r. Solzhenitsyn's extensive ...f the Soviet penal system, ... Archipelago."

... disclosure of the aid pro- ...as prompted by an article ...y in the principal Writ- ...ion weekly, Literaturnaya ... which was described as ... been written by a former ...mate of Mr. Ginzburg.

... article harshly attacked ...nzburg, Yuri Orlov and ... Sakharov, wife of Andrei ...v, the dissident nuclear ..., for their dissident ac- ... Among other charges, it ... that Mr. Ginzburg had ...volved in illegal currency ...tions.

... charges in the literary ... by Alexander Petrov, ... some of Moscow's best- ... dissidents together for an ... news conference in the ...g apartment. Several of ... scalled having known the ... author as a prison-camp ...r and a provocateur for ...urity police.

... article in Literaturnaya ... referred to a police search ... Ginzburg apartment in ...er in which 5,000 rubles ... confiscated along with ... materials. Mr. Ginzburg, ...ported that the searchers ...t him with only 38 kopecks, ...t 52 cents, said that the ... had been intended for ...l prisoners. He also con- ... that the plainclothesmen ...lanted some foreign cur- ... behind the toilet, which ...roduced as evidence.

... small Soviet human-rights ...ent sees the Literaturnaya ... article as signaling a ... new phase in pressure ...uthorities. Valentin Tur- ...president of the Amnesty ...ational group here, said ... the situation is now such ...rrests are possible." Mr. ...n himself has been sum- ... for interrogation by the ...utor's Office soon.

... Mr. Ginzburg was de- ... tonight by KGB security ... dissident sources told ...s.]

... Ginzburg reported that the ... was established by Mr. ...nitsyn in April, 1974, two ...s after he had been ar- ... and expelled from the So- ... Union for having written ...g Archipelago."

...ing the second half of 1974, ... Ginzburg said, the fund ...1 120 prisoners or their ...es. In 1975, 720 political prisoners or their families were assisted and last year, about 630 prisoners or families received money.

Mr. Ginzburg reported that $93,000 was raised inside the country.

AP.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Gierek Asks Rioters' Pardon To Assuage Polish Workers

WARSAW, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek, in a major move to conciliate public opinion and undermine opposition here, said tonight that he had recommended a pardon for leaders of last summer's food riots.

Mr. Gierek spoke at the Ursus tractor plant near Warsaw, where workers, angered at a 60-percent food-price rise without prior consultation, ripped up railway lines on June 25.

The Communist party leader said he had proposed to the Council of State the setting up of a commission to study a pardon for workers who regretted their actions last summer.

The move by the Polish authorities followed appeals from Roman Catholic Church leaders, intellectuals and dissident groups for an amnesty or pardon for jailed workers—about 58 persons from Radom and Ursus who were jailed for violence and damaging state property.

The workers had argued that it was a political decision by the party and government, and not their hooliganism, that had touched off the riots.

Unofficial earlier reports said that a pardon would be announced on May 1, international workers' day, and July 22, Poland's national day.

Amnesty Appeal

The pardon proposal also would head off a movement here for a commission of inquiry into the police beating of jailed workers, some observers said.

The workers defense committee, unofficially set up in September to help jailed workers, has appealed for an amnesty and also for punishment of police charged with brutality.

Mr. Gierek tonight denied charges of being out of touch. He said that he knew what workers were thinking and that their views would be considered in all important decisions.

He did not place blame for resistance to the food-price rise, but workers should have discussed it quietly and not used force, he said.

Condemn Extremists

Spain Bishops Urge Amnesty For All the Political Prisoners

MADRID, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic Church in Spain appealed to the government today to declare an amnesty for political prisoners.

At the end of a three-day meeting, the board of the Spanish bishops' conference said that the government must "wipe out all remains of past conflict by granting the widest and most generous pardon possible for all those convicted of political offenses."

The government has said that 171 political prisoners are still in jail—a fraction of the more than 2,000 that were held at the time of Franco's death 14 months ago. The government has said that it was preparing to release most of them.

The bishops also condemned recent political violence and appealed to Spaniards to "follow calmly the road of brotherly coexistence" and to "create a new social system ruled by justice and freedom, mutual understanding and peace."

In a reference to such rightist groups as the Warriors of Christ the King and the Anti-Communist Apostolic Alliance, the bishops said they "lament and vigorously condemn the behavior of those who, invoking the name of Christ or using terms linked to Christianity, adopt violent attitudes."

Faced with mounting demands for the legalization of divorce, the bishops said they have asked the Spanish Church's Commission for the doctrine of the faith to study the matter and draw up a "doctrinal and pastoral document that clearly spells out the thinking of the church in this matter."

In another development, police said that a Maoist leader whom his party reported as missing has been located in a jail where he was being questioned

The outlawed Communist Movement—a Maoist splinter group—earlier reported that its leader had disappeared after boarding a train in Vigo to go to Madrid. The party said it was "fearing the worst."

200 Detained

Police at first said there was no record that Jose Maria Montserrat Blasco, 33, had been arrested. But later they announced that he had been located in a jail in La Coruna where he had been brought for questioning.

More than 200 leftist and rightist extremists have been detained in connection with the recent political violence that resulted in 10 deaths and two kidnappings.

The newspaper El Pais said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Zanzibar Keeps Its Special Flavor Within Union

Island Wealthy, Mainland Is Not; Two Tanzanian Parties Merging

By Michael T. Kaufman

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 3 (NYT).—On Saturday, the single political party of this historic island will merge with the single political party of the Tanzanian mainland in an act intended to symbolize the evolutionary integration of the two component parts of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Already people are scrubbing the labyrinthine streets of this Arab-style city and foreign technicians are working to remove the kinks from Zanzibar's color television system in preparation for the festivities. But there are no signs that this very distinctive island, with finite problems and significant foreign reserves, is willing to cede any of the autonomy it has maintained since 1964 when it joined the mainland state of Tanzania, with its infinite problems and empty coffers.

Under the terms of the union agreement, Zanzibar runs its own economy, plans its own development and maintains its own distinctive judicial system. While the mainland pursues the course of socialism through rural collectives, Zanzibaris publicly ignore and privately scoff at the admonitions from Dar es Salaam, the capital. While the mainland finances its visions with extensive foreign aid, Zanzibar receives no international assistance and pays its own way with cash reserves held in London.

Although the island, and its affiliated island of Pemba, lie a scant 30 miles off the coast of what was once German East Africa, or Tanganyika, it is worlds apart from the mainland in terms of culture, history and economics.

Originally colonized by Arabs from Oman, it became a main portal through which the wealth of Africa's interior was looted in the form of slaves and ivory. It was here that the British imperial mission in East Africa, goaded by anti-slavery sentiment, established its toehold.

Alongside the relics stand the monuments of new Zanzibar. Beyond arches bearing the words "Come see the fruits of our revolution" stand long rows of modern four-story apartment buildings, built by the Zanzibaris on East German models. The apartments are provided free of rent to poor people, who pay slightly less than $4 a month for gas, light and oil.

There is the color television introduced last year, the first color system in Africa. There are free schools and the V.I. Lenin Hospital.

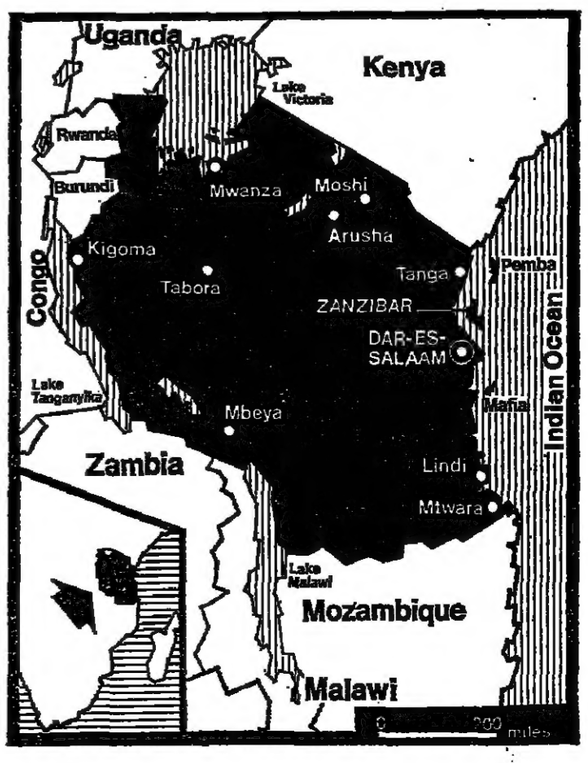
All this has been financed by the clove trees planted decades ago by a sultan, by plantations given to his aides and tended by African serfs. Now the land has been nationalized and redistributed in three-acre leaseholds. The government buys the cloves from the peasants at 36 cents a pound and sells them, mostly to Indonesia, where the cloves are used to flavor cigarettes, for $3 a pound.

The crop is large enough to bring in $50 million a year, which makes Zanzibar, with its 400,000 people, far better off than the impoverished mainland state with its 16 million.

There is an attempt to diversify the agriculture, encouraging the cultivation of cocoa, coconuts and pineapples. There are chronic shortages of imported staples, and there is rationing for sugar, flour and rice, limiting purchases to a pound each week a person. This has led to some grumbling and charges that the government, socialist in its orientation, is too conservative in its imports policy.

In the diplomatic community in Dar es Salaam, it is rumored that the merger of the two political parties is a prelude to a great change in Tanzanian leadership. Several diplomats believe that President Nyerere, who has led the nation since independence, will step down as chief of state and take over the leadership of the new national political grouping, the Revolutionary party.

His most likely successor would be Aboud Jumbe, the President of Zanzibar, who under Tanzania's Constitution is also first Vice-President of the republic.



Tanzania (black).

Clark Clifford's Cyprus Mission

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—President Carter is sending former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus to assess progress in the Cyprus dispute, the White House announced today

It said Mr. Clifford would visit Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean to assess "prospects for early movement towards a negotiated settlement, and how we might be of assistance in this process."

The White House gave no date for his departure but said he would be leaving soon.

Mr. Clifford was White House counsel during President Harry Truman's administration and helped to develop the 1947 Truman Doctrine, which extended massive aid to help Greece and Turkey to resist Communist pressure.

With 2,000 Troops It Sent

Pretoria Claims Capability To Have Conquered Angola

PRETORIA, Feb. 3 (AP).—South Africa claimed today that it could have conquered "the whole of Angola" with the fewer than 2,000 soldiers it sent to intervene during that country's civil war in 1975.

The claim was made in a lengthy statement released here by armed forces headquarters in South Africa's first official version of its military intervention in the former Portuguese territory.

The statement was issued after more than a year of official denials by a number of senior government officials that South Africa was directly involved in Angola's civil war.

"The allied [pro-Western] FNLA-UNITA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola-Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces supported by South African forces could have conquered the whole of Angola, but the leader of the UNITA movement, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, insisted that he was interested in controlling only his traditional area because he was determined to reach a settlement with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] to the advantage of the whole of Angola," the statement said.

UNITA and the FNLA formed a loose alliance to fight the Cuban and Soviet-backed MPLA during the conflict.

Mr. Savimbi, who draws most of his support from the southern Ovimbundu people, is continuing his guerrilla war against the MPLA and the estimated 15,000 Cuban troops still in Angola.

An armed forces spokesman said at a news conference here that South African forces at one point were within 60 miles of the Angolan capital, adding that there was "no doubt the city of Luanda could have been captured."

There was no attempt in the statement distributed at the news conference to blame the United States for the collapse of the pro-Western movements in Angola.

But South African officials have complained privately that the United States quietly encouraged South African intervention and then abruptly halted aid to FNLA and UNITA when the Senate voted Dec. 21, 1975, to halt cover support of the two movements.

The statement also declared:

- UNITA and FNLA requested South African support "against Communist infiltration in Angola."

"South Africa provided advisers to FNLA leader Holden Roberto in northern Angola, but the advice was ignored. Against the advice of South Africa, Roberto gambled away his forces on careless attacks, instead of using them for the retention of his traditional area of influence. The results for FNLA were disastrous."

- An unidentified Cuban general was killed in late October, 1975, in the Comba-Cela area by a South African force.
- Two hundred Cubans and another 200 MPLA soldiers were killed in the "battle of bridge 14" Dec. 9-12, in the Catofe area for the loss of four South African soldiers, members of a unit code-named Foxbat.
- "After independence [on Nov. 11, 1975], Cuban forces and an unlimited number of Russian armaments streamed into Angola and completely took over the military function from MPLA."
- "The need to hold the territory resulted in an escalation of South African involvement and the creation of additional battle groups to such an extent that the South African involvement just before withdrawal stood at just under 2,000 man [logistic element included.]"

Own Troops Sent

The statement confirmed that South Africa sent in its own troops to fight as well as advisers, instructors, armored cars, 88-mm and 140-mm artillery guns and other weapons.

But it gives no details on how many South Africans or UNITA or FNLA soldiers were killed in Angola, although unofficial reports have put the South African death toll at 33.

South African troops did not fully withdraw from Angola until March 25, 1976, when the final remnants of the intervention force crossed into South-West Africa.

Spain Church For Amnesty

(Continued from Page 1)

the "Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups Oct. 1" (GRAPO), a leftist urban guerrilla band that has assumed responsibility for three of the slayings as well as the kidnappings, has made available photographs of one of its prisoners.

The newspaper said the pictures showed Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, president of the council of state, reading the Jan. 18 issue of El Pais. It did not say where the pictures were, but reported that they could not be published because of "problems with the administration."

A spokesman for the Information Ministry said he was aware of the El Pais report, but could not confirm it. He said that as long as a satisfactory explanation was given of the origin of the reported pictures, they could be published.

Mr. Oriol, Spain's No. 4 government official, was kidnapped almost eight weeks ago. GRAPO has said it is holding him as a hostage for the release of political prisoners.

The other prisoner is former army chief of staff Lt. Gen. Emilio Villaescusa. He was abducted last week in what the guerrillas said was a retaliation for the slaying of a student by rightist gunmen.

Aeroflot to Increase Domestic Fares 20%

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The Soviet airline Aeroflot will raise its subsidized domestic fares by an average of 20 per cent on April to meet higher costs, the Ministry of Civil Aviation said.

B.E. Panyukov, chief of the ministry's Department of Transportation, said that introduction of new jetliners had cut into Aeroflot revenues and "in a number of cases air service was running at a loss."

Ethiopian Head of State, Aides 'Executed' by Ruling Council

(Continued from Page 1)

democratic rights promised to Ethiopians by the council a year ago and with killing many pro-government persons in the last five months.

It said that the spearhead of those who opposed the government was crushed and the new leaders pledged to support the demand of progressive persons to suppress the EDU and the EPRP.

The statement said that Gen. Teferi made a speech last Sunday calling on progressives to unite. The statement said that although Gen. Teferi never mentioned the EPRP, his speech was actually a signal to EPRP members to prepare for a coup.

The statement claimed that a reason why the government could not crack down on the EPRP was that many senior officers were secret members of the group.

Sudan Rebellion Reported Halted At Base in South

BEIRUT, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Forces of the central Sudanese government have crushed a rebellion at an air base in southern Sudan, the official Sudanese news agency said today.

"At around 2 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 2, some elements of the air force tried to take over Juba Airport," the agency said in a report monitored in Beirut.

"Eight soldiers who refused to cooperate with the conspirators were murdered. They also killed two foreigners working on development schemes in the southern province." The radio said that 18 persons were arrested and 22 others were being sought.

One of the foreigners killed was an American missionary pilot, Harold Bowman, who was shot while driving to Juba Airport.

Juba is in Sudan's extreme southern inland province of Equatoria, on the border with Uganda, a province cut by the White Nile. Southern areas of the Sudan traditionally have been restive due to resentment by black Africans in the south of dominance of the country's affairs by the Arabs of the north.

Ireland, Britain Dispute Oil Areas

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—An Anglo-Irish quarrel was revived today over Dublin's claim to control oil-exploration rights in two potentially rich areas in the Atlantic.

The Irish Republic designated two areas, one stretching out into the North Atlantic and the other between Britain and Ireland, as falling under its economic control.

The claim brought a sharp response from the Foreign Office. "We will protest and reserve all our rights," a spokesman said.

The area in the north is claimed by Britain by virtue of its ownership of desolate Rockall Island, some 240 miles west of Scotland. It wants internationally agreed territorial zones to be measured from there rather than from nearer to the British mainland.

The other disputed oil area is known as the Celtic Sea, which lies between southwest England and southeast Ireland. The Celtic Sea was never shown on maps until oil companies applied the name to the area. The Irish consider it an extension of the Irish Sea.

Associated Press.

IRRIGATION PROJECT—Vietnamese men and women working with shovels and bare hands on canal in muddy plains near Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Area was hard hit during war and thousands of former South Vietnam soldiers and persons associated with old regime are working in re-educational forced labor.

Opposition Forms Election Alliances

Mrs. Gandhi Attacks Cabinet Rebel

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, seeking to quell a revolt against her leadership within the Congress party, delivered a scathing personal attack today on a close associate who left her Cabinet to join forces with a growing opposition movement.

The 59-year-old Prime Minister turned a political rally outside her residence into an indictment of Jagjivan Ram, the party elder who resigned yesterday to protest the continuation of the state of emergency and to seek her ouster in the March parliamentary elections.

In a 20-minute speech before several thousand party faithful, Mrs. Gandhi branded the 68-year-old Mr. Ram a political opportunist and turncoat and blamed him for not doing enough as agriculture and food minister to control prices, which have risen nearly 15 per cent in nine months, and to institute land reforms.

Meanwhile, a two-week-old non-Communist coalition agreed to support Mr. Ram and his followers and began making electoral alliances with other anti-government parties in the country.

"Our common theme has been to join forces with others and see that in the election we work jointly to ensure that democratic rights and civil liberties are restored," said a spokesman for the Janata party coalition, formed through the merger of four parties.

The spokesman said Mr. Ram, whose followers call their group the Congress for Democracy, and the Janata party, headed by former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, had agreed to field a single slate of candidates in key areas.

The Janata party also announced it had worked out a like plan with the powerful Akali party in northern Punjab and hoped to achieve a similar alliance with a Tamil party that ruled the southern Tamil Nadu State until the central government dismissed it from power last year.

Even the pro-Moscow Communist party of India, which had been a staunch ally of the Prime Minister until strains developed in the relationship two months ago, indirectly welcomed Mr. Ram's defection from the ruling party.

Supporting his call for a lifting of the emergency, the Communists said in a statement: "The emergency powers have come to be more and more misused against the working class, peasantry and common people and the democratic forces."

'Long Live Indira'

As she has done in earlier crises in her 11-year rule, Mrs. Gandhi's main forum for responding to her opponents was a series of rallies organized at her residence by Congress cadres. Bands of different groups, such as laborers, students and clerks, marched to her home carrying the party flag and shouting "Long live Indira Gandhi."

Mrs. Gandhi's accusations against Mr. Ram, broadcast on the government radio, infuriated his supporters, who said the country's fiscal and economic policies were the responsibility of the Prime Minister and other Cabinet members, not the agriculture minister.

Mr. Ram, who led five other important Congress members out of the party, brushed aside the accusations.

"The Prime Minister should not be carried away with anger," he said. "It does not become a Prime Minister of a great country to indulge in such misrepresentations."

Responding to her allegation that he was to blame for the rise in prices, Mr. Ram sarcastically said: "I suppose now that I am not in the government, the prices will start going down from next week."

Mr. Ram charged that he and other Cabinet ministers were not consulted by Mrs. Gandhi when she decided to have a state of emergency proclaimed on June 26, 1975, two weeks after she had been convicted of electoral fraud in the 1971 parliamentary election.

"The Cabinet was only informed of the decision," he said.

Improve Uranium Deliveries, EEC Asks U.S. and Canada

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—The European Economic Community today appealed to the United States and Canada to maintain their exports of enriched uranium on a regular and reliable basis.

At a press conference here the responsible European commissioner, Guido Brunner, complained of delays and interruptions in U.S. nuclear fuel supplies to the EEC. The community is dependent on North America for 45 per cent of its needs and the erratic deliveries in recent months had caused difficulty for some European nuclear plants, he said.

The commissioner conceded that some of these delays could be blamed on political events in the United States, "but there is a vital need for continual deliveries because our nuclear industry will otherwise be damaged."

He added that he shared U.S. concern about the dangers of proliferation and misuse, but that the EEC had its own system of safety controls which had so far proved to be effective.

EEC Team to U.S.

Mr. Brunner announced a team of EEC nuclear experts is shortly to visit Washington to discuss these and allied problems. Later Mr. Brunner himself will visit the United States for talks with the White House energy adviser, James Schlesinger.

A grim picture was painted by Mr. Brunner of the Common Market's failure to reduce sufficiently its dependence on oil. He said the community set itself the task two years ago of reducing dependence on imported fuel from 63 per cent in 1973 to 50 per cent by 1985. Some progress has been made, but the latest figures reveal that the target is out of reach. In 1985, according to a recent forecast, the EEC will still have to look abroad for 55 per cent of its energy needs.

Only a substantial expansion of the EEC's nuclear power program could help the community out of its energy difficulties in the next decade, Mr. Brunner said. "We have to realize there is no substitute for nuclear energy."

Libya Recalls Envoy to Syria, Relations Decline

DAMASCUS, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Libya's envoy to Syria left for home today, recalled by Tripoli after a sudden decline in relations between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry here, meanwhile, told reporters that Libyans ransacked the Syrian Consulate in Benghazi five days ago.

Informed sources said that about 30 Syrian businessmen who had been living in Tripoli have returned home in the last few days saying that Libyan authorities had "suggested" they leave. The sources said the businessmen claimed they were prevented from taking home their money.

The deterioration in Libyan-Syrian relations followed the arrest in Lebanon by Syrian peacekeeping forces of Lt. Ahmed al-Khatib, leader of the breakaway Lebanese Arab Army. He is regarded favorably by Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi.

Syrian authorities were awaiting an explanation from Libya on the recalling of its envoy, official sources said, but there was no word of any formal protest to Tripoli.

Hussein, PLO to Meet Next Week on New Ties

AMMAN, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—King Hussein will begin talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization next week aimed at ending the six-year-old rift between them.

Jordanian and Palestinian sources both confirmed today that the meeting would take place at the royal palace here. The talks should allow Jordan and the PLO to go together to the Geneva Middle East peace talks either as part of a single Arab delegation or as separate delegations.

New Round of Talks Begins on Troop Cuts

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (AP).—NATO and the Warsaw Pact today opened a new round of talks here on troop reductions in Central Europe with mutual demands to give up "unrealistic positions."

The round was the 11th since delegations from 19 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, began talks here more than three years ago. There have been 124 plenary meetings since.

House Panel Begins Action On U.S. Aid to Bolster Sadat

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—A House subcommittee unanimously approved $190 milion in emergency aid to Egypt yesterday after being told it will help to shore up President Anwar Sadat in "a real hour of need."

Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton said that Egypt had asked for new help from the United States as well as other countries after the serious riots two weeks ago against Mr. Sadat's austerity program, which included increases in the price of food, soap, cigarettes and other staples.

"This is important to the strengthening of President Sadat, who in turn is important to the peace process in the Middle East," Mr. Atherton told the foreign operations subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

The funds involved would be transferred from long-term development projects previously approved by Congress to commodity shipments which can be supplied, and noticed, quickly. The executive branch is required to notify Congress before making such shifts. The aid grant will take effect on Feb. 13—15 days from when it was first proposed to Congress—unless either house objects. There appears to be little opposition.

Carter's Request

Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., the subcommittee chairman, ordered the hearing after President Carter asked for approval of the transfer at a White House meeting Tuesday. Rep. Long said he was disturbed by several factors, including the continuing high level of Egyptian military expenditures, but voted with other subcommittee members to approve the plan.

"Egypt is the key country in getting negotiations started [on an overall Middle East settlement] and in making progress in those negotiations," Mr. Atherton told the subcommittee. While cautioning that peace is still a long way off, Mr. Atherton said that the Arab countries "have arrived at a determination to make an all-out effort" for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Mr. Atherton conceded that the new aid is probably more important for political and psychological reasons than for its impact on the shaky Egyptian economy. The aid will be seen as indicating continuing U.S. support, he said. Disapproval of the aid would be a serious blow to Mr. Sadat's image at home and in the Arab world, he added.

Palestinian Shop Bombed

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A bomb blast caused extensive damage to a Palestinian bookshop in eastern Paris today, police said. A group calling itself the Phalangist Security Section claimed responsibility.

Through Other Countries

Israelis Say Egypt Still Getting Soviet Arms

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is continuing the supply of weapons, ammunition and spare parts to Egypt through third countries, according to senior Israeli intelligence sources.

U.S. analysts agree that these supply routes exist, although they differ with the Israelis as to their size and influence on the Middle East military balance.

Soviet supplies are reaching Egypt, the Israelis say, by direct shipment of aircraft engines and spare parts from Soviet ports and, with Moscow's agreement, by shipment from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and North Korea.

The deliveries, U.S. and Israeli sources said, alter the picture of Egypt as a country desperate for Western weapons and relying on aging Soviet aircraft, tanks and missiles.

The Egyptian Air Force, according to intelligence analysts in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has maintained a formidable first-line, fighter-aircraft force despite the supposed cutoff of Soviet supplies after the Arab-Israeli war of 1973.

The air force operates 48 MiG-23s, half of them assigned to air-to-air fighter roles, and half to ground support. The International Institute for Strategic Studies, an authoritative source based in London, puts the total at 30 MiG-23s, but NATO sources say that this figure does not reflect aircraft restored as a result of Soviet supplies.

Continuing Supply

In theory, all sources said, the Egyptian-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation was abrogated by Egypt last March. In fact, the Russians have continued to supply Egypt with arms because failure to do so would end their influence in Cairo and force it to rely solely on arms purchased in the United States and Western Europe.

France has agreed to supply Egypt with a small number of Mirage F-1s, the latest operational French fighter—reportedly about 20—by the end of this year.

Egypt also has asked France to provide it with a plant to produce F-1s on license with the aim of building 200 F-1s at a cost of about $1.6 billion. Production would start in the early 1980s, according to French aircraft industry sources.

The Israelis, while concerned about this future reinforcement of the Egyptian Air Force, are inclined to put more emphasis on present levels of the Egyptian forces. They point out that, because of Soviet supplies, the ground forces—especially the three armored divisions—are close to the tank strength of 1973 and that reconnaissance shows an increasing number of tanks deployed in each exercise.

Soviet Pilots

The MiG-23 is the most advanced fighter in the Arab air forces. In addition to the 48 deployed in Egypt—the majority on the airfield complex near the Aswan Dam—there are 45 MiG-23s in Syria, 30 in Iraq and 12 in Libya. The Soviet Union has also sent a few MiG-25s of the high-altitude reconnaissance version to Libya. They are flown by Soviet pilots on photographic missions over the Mediterranean Sea.

Israeli sources assessing the Middle East military balance insist that, despite the supposed cutoff in Soviet arms, there has been very little change in the pattern of Egyptian air and ground exercises. Fuel and ammunition are used at rates comparable to those before the 1973 war.

The Israeli assumption must be, a senior intelligence source said, that in a war, the Soviet Union would "most probably" reinstitute the air and sealift of weapons and supplies that sustained Arab resistance in the last conflict.

Israeli sources conced that they are "very worried" about the impact of the Saudi Arabian arms-acquisition program on their country's security. This program includes the purchase from the United States of about 150 F-5s equipped with advanced avionics and radar.

'Weak Points'

"The Saudis could deploy a small force," an Israeli source said, "but it would be close to some weak points in our defense, especially in the southeast. Should they base some of their F-5s in Tabuk, which is only 60 miles from our port of Elath, we would have to rearrange our defensive forces covering the Sinai and Syrian fronts."

He said that Israeli defensive measures for Elath and for the roads leading north from that port were "weak."

The Israelis no longer believe they have the qualitative superiority they had in 1967 and 1973, and they point out that, after mobilization of the Arab forces, their numerical inferiority could be on the order of one to ten.

Soviet Aid to Iraq

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has pledged continued military aid to Iraq, talks between Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hussein and Soviet leaders, a joint communiqué said today.

The communiqué, issued at the end of Mr. Hussein's three-day visit here, said both sides "reaffirmed their readiness to continue cooperation in strengthening the defenses of the Iraqi Republic because they see this as an important factor for strengthening its national independence and state sovereignty."

Sadat's Harsh Anti-Riot Law To Be Put to a Referendum

(Continued from Page 1)

if we spent the extra 70 pounds on building factories. But we are spending them on food."

Although he did not name the source of the extra funds, it was clear that he meant Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the International Monetary Fund, the United States and private Western banks, all of which have been urging his government to cut down the food subsidies which amount to more than $1 billion a year.

The governments and institutions which have been funding Egypt have been saying that credits and grants would not continue indefinitely if Egypt failed to prove "financial responsibility" by cutting the subsidies.

Punishable Activities

The decree, which the President signed in view of the television spectators, made the following activities punishable by hard labor for life:

Premeditated strikes, sit-ins that lead to disturbances of the peace, attempts to incite people to impede the administration of the government and of the private and public economic sector, destruction of public or private property.

The decree said that only three political parties which formed last November could exercise any political activity. Membership in any nonsanctioned political organization is made punishable by hard labor for life.

That appeared to be aimed at members of Nasserite groups that oppose Mr. Sadat as well as at Communists and members of the Moslem Brotherhood, a semi-clandestine organization of religious extremists. The Brotherhood, which has strong ties to Saudi Arabia, has been spiteously omitted in the charges resulting from the decree. But "Communists" and "Nasserites" have been named from

Rabin, Officials Meet in Tel Aviv

Assad Said to Reject Demand By Israel on Units in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad opposes bowing to Israeli demands that troops of the Arab peace-keeping force pull back from their southernmost positions, political sources said today.

The sources said Mr. Assad's position was that "the Arab parent forces that are in Lebanon will not pull out and will not abide by Israeli demands."

Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin met in Tel Aviv with key government officers to discuss the presence of Syrian troops in southern Lebanon.

Government sources said the frontier remained calm.

Not 'Critical'

"The situation disturbs us, we have not yet come to a critical point," an Israeli government official said.

In continuous diplomatic contact between Jerusalem and Washington, Israel has insisted on the pullback of the peace-keeping force outside Nabatiyeh, about 10 miles from the Israeli frontier.

Syria provides the bulk of the troops in the multinational peace-keeping force, which has more than 30,000 men deployed throughout Lebanon—with the exception of the southernmost part of the country near Israel.

However, last week, the Syrians took up positions near Nabatiyeh, just north of the Litani River, generally regarded as the "red line" below which the Israelis have said they would oppose the presence of Arab troops as a threat to their security. Israel has demanded that the Syrians pull back to positions further north.

Talks With Sarkis

Mr. Assad reportedly expressed his opinion on the south during policy coordination talks with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in Damascus yesterday.

Mr. Sarkis and other Lebanese government officials have been anxious to find a solution to the problem of restoring security in the south without provoking Israeli military reaction.

For the last four months, Israel has been fighting in the south between joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces and Lebanese rightists, who have received Israeli support.

In Damascus, Mr. Assad reportedly pains to emphasize that Syria's role was the "sole decision-maker on all matters concerning the Arab League peace-keeping force in Lebanon."

Cairo Flexible On Talks' Timing, Waldheim Says

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today Egypt is flexible on the timing of a reconvened Arab-Israeli peace conference at Geneva but is adamant on "substance and principles."

One such principle, he said, is the participation in the conference of the Palestine Liberation Organization which he described as "one of the serious problems," in the way of efforts to reactivate negotiations.

Mr. Waldheim's statement followed a second round of talks with Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The first session was held last night shortly after Mr. Waldheim's arrival at the start of a 10-day Middle East tour to probe prospects for resuming the Geneva conference, which has been in recess since a brief inaugural opening in December, 1973.

Asked whether Egypt continues to insist on resumption of the conference by the end of March, as it has repeatedly stated publicly, Mr. Waldheim said, "I think this is not a crucial problem. Whether we start a few days or a few weeks earlier or later is not important. The important thing is that we agree on the procedure, the terms of reference and, most important of all, on the [PLO] participation, which is one of the serious problems we are faced with."

Kenya Forming National Airline

NAIROBI, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Kenya announced today the formation of its own independent airline—signalling the total collapse of the financially-troubled East African Airways.

EAA, jointly operated by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, has been grounded since last week because of soaring debts totalling millions of dollars and increasing political differences between member countries.

Kenya's announcement of the formation of Kenya Airways signaled the total breakup of the international carrier which operated routes in Europe, the Far East and Africa.

Uganda already has its own small airline and Tanzania is expected to announce the establishment of its independent company shortly.

Israeli Envoy to Return

PARIS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—The Israeli Embassy announced tonight that Ambassador Mordechai Gazit would return to Paris tomorrow. Mr. Gazit was recalled for consultations in Israel Jan. 11 following the release by France of terrorist suspect Abou Daoud.

Soares to Visit U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Portuguese Premier Mario Soares will visit London Feb. 14 and 15 for talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan on Portugal's hopes of joining the European Economic Community.

U.S.S.R. to Discuss EEC Fish Zones

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has agreed to negotiate with Britain over new fishing restrictions within a 200-mile limit imposed by European Economic Community countries, the Foreign Office said today.

Britain, in its role as Common Market president for the first six months of this year, served notice on the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany last week of new fishing limits decided on by the EEC.

The Soviet Union will be allowed a fleet of 27 trawlers in EEC waters, of which only 17 will be allowed to operate at one time. Licenses will be granted to six East German vessels, and Poland will be allowed five trawlers.

9 Guerrilla Suspects Killed in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Security forces shot and killed nine leftist guerrilla suspects, including four women, today in the Buenos Aires suburb of Ciudadela, security sources said.

Nineteen suspected guerrillas have been killed in Ciudadela, west of here, in the past days. The suburb was the site of a terrorist bombing at a police station that killed three policemen last Friday.

A total of 122 persons have died in Argentine political violence this year.

Egypt Paper Reports Israel Money Plot

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (AP).—Egyptian authorities have foiled an Israeli attempt to "wreck the Egyptian economy" by flooding the market with forged bank notes, the semi-official daily Al Ahram said this week.

Six Sinai Bedouins were caught while trying to circulate 151 Egyptian pounds (about $175) in small bills, it said. Israel had recruited a number of Bedouins for the operation, the paper said.

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After Brief Respite From Freeze

New Storm Menaces U.S. Northeast

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (UPI).—A winter storm spawned in the Southwest headed for the East today, threatening to end the nation's brief respite from bitter weather that has idled more than [illegible] million workers and left about [illegible] persons dead.

Blizzards and freezing temperatures subsided yesterday but did not ease the pressure on dwindling energy reserves. President Carter last night signed legislation to divert natural gas from low-priority uses to homes, hospitals and other high-priority areas.

During a "fireside chat," Mr. Carter termed the energy shortage "permanent" but warned oil and natural-gas suppliers to be "honest with the people about their reserves and profits." He pledged the government would monitor the industry to "find out the difference between real shortages and artificial ones."

Ohio reported some 1.5 million persons idled because of the energy shortages. Gov. James Rhodes ordered utilities to report on their supplies.

New York reported 250,000 workers laid off because of energy problems and another 500,000 idled because they were unable to get to their jobs. New Jersey reported 350,000 energy-related layoffs, Tennessee 140,000, Pennsylvania 90,000 and Indiana 60,000. In all, 20 states were affected.

South Carolina Gov. James Edwards called for a national day of prayer for better weather and an early spring.

The new storm that formed over the Southwest yesterday spread snow over New Mexico and Colorado before sweeping east to the Plains and the Great Lakes on a route that could take it to Buffalo, N.Y., already hard hit by heavy snows.

The storm brought lightning and snow to Peoria, Ill., and knocked out power to some 50,000 persons in the city.

Mr. Carter declared Ohio a disaster area and proclaimed a state of emergency in Indiana. A declaration of emergency makes federal manpower available for help but not relief funds, which requires the disaster declaration.

Winter's latest onslaught has left 76 persons dead in the last six days, with New York reporting 31 deaths, Indiana 21, Ohio 11, Illinois 6, Georgia 3, Oklahoma 2 and Virginia and Pennsylvania 1 each.

Few cities were afflicted as much as Buffalo, which was buried by 102 inches of snow in 45 days. The Air Force has begun to fly emergency equipment and personnel to the city. Some 300 Army regulars were flown in to help clear the snow.

Mayor Stanley Makowski appealing to Mr. Carter for a disaster declaration to free federal relief funds, described Buffalo as "a city fighting for its life."

Mexico Gas Sale Seen

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3 (AP).—Mexico will help the United States fight the energy crisis by selling it 40 million cubic feet of gas a day at current interstate prices, U.S. Embassy sources said today. The gas will start flowing to the United States Monday or Tuesday, they said.

31 Dead in Japan Storms

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP).—At least 31 persons were killed and 126 injured during the last month by the heaviest snowfalls in northern Japan in 14 years, the police reported today.

Federal Climatology Defeated By Capital's Unruly Thermostats

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Try as they might, engineers tinkering with thermostats and bypassing steam pipes in the 160 federal buildings in and around the capital are discovering limitations on their ability to achieve President Carter's happy medium: the tepid office.

Ever since the President directed that bureaucrats work in 65 degrees Fahrenheit and their offices be 55 degrees in off-duty hours, the General Services Administration, the federal landlord, has been trying to comply.

But complaints from government workers have been running hot and cold.

At noon Monday the temperature was 58 in the office of Robert Fredlund, director of administrative programs at the Department of the Treasury, and he confessed his teeth occasionally chattered.

Meantime, so many employees cited excessive warmth in one part of the Department of Housing and Urban Development that John Galuardi, the Washington regional administrator of GSA, made a personal inspection. He was powerless to turn down the steam heat, he explained, because it already had been shut off entirely in the building for two days.

In the White House, a few paces from the President's office, the national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, had to work in shirt-sleeves because, though an engineer had used a screwdriver to permanently set his thermostat at 65, the temperature was closer to 80.

It was, Mr. Brzezinski declared, "a classic example of [what happens] when drastic innovation is attempted by bureaucracy."

United Press International.

DIGGING OUT—After five days of blizzards, Buffalo residents trying to decide how to get their cars out of downtown parking lot. Army engineers and National Guardsmen are being used for road-clearing duties, and the tremendous task of unburying abandoned cars. Black line at bottom of picture is telephone cable.

Carter Outlines 1977 Goals, Urges Spirit of 'Cooperation'

(Continued from Page 1)

[illegible] drafted a regulation would have his name on it, and in a few cases the document would carry the name of the supervisor who ordered and approved the wording.

• That the code of financial disclosure which he imposed on his top appointees will be made "permanent" rules of government.

• That in his effort to "conduct an open administration" he will have "town hall" meetings across the country at which you can criticize, make suggestions and ask questions." The President said that his administration was "planning with some of the radio networks live call-in sessions during which I can accept your phone calls and answer the questions that are on your mind."

Tone, Character

The speech—which the White House was reluctant to call a fireside chat" because of fears that it would be considered an imitation of talks by former President Franklin Delano Roosevelt—was less a catalog of new announcements than an attempt to communicate the tone and character Mr. Carter hopes to achieve in office.

His intent seemed not so much to avoid controversy—and some of his remarks may create controversy—but to seek a broad national consensus.

While some goals can be achieved quickly, he said, in many other areas we must move carefully, with full involvement by the Congress, allowing time for citizens to participate in careful study . . ."

Calling it one of "our most important projects," he promised, as he did on Sunday, to put forward for congressional consideration by April 20 a broad energy policy. Congratulating Congress for its swift passage yesterday of an emergency bill that will permit unlimited movement of natural gas from areas of abundance to those of scarcity, Mr. Carter said "the real problem" was a national failure to plan for the future and to "take energy conservation seriously."

He said his promised "comprehensive" energy program would be built around ways to save fuel and would also emphasize development of national coal reserves and an "environmentally sound way," research in solar and other renewable energy sources and "strict safeguards" on atomic energy production.

He added that later this month he would ask Congress for authority to create a new energy department "to bring order out of this chaos."

He warned, however, that the energy shortage was permanent and "there is no way we can solve it quickly."

Strong Theme

A strong theme of the speech was a call for an equitable distribution of required sacrifice and of future benefit.

In working to solve the energy problem, for instance, he said the burden should be "borne fairly among all our people."

Saying that utility companies should promote conservation and not consumption and should be "honest with the people" about their reserves and profits, he said, "We will ask private companies to sacrifice, just as private citizens must do."

Mr. Carter's speech gave only brief attention to foreign and defense policy, but it seemed to reaffirm that his administration would not abandon the intention shown in its first days to speak out against injustice abroad, but would speak in a tempered manner.

"We will continue to express our concern about violations of human rights, as we have during the last week, without upsetting our efforts toward friendly relations with other countries," he said.

Mr. Carter conceded that "very few people" would regard as "perfect" his two-year, $31.1-billion program to stimulate the economy that has been criticized both for its size and for its "mix" of measures, but called it a "balanced plan."

To those who wanted more expenditure for direct job creation this year, Mr. Carter said that his tax rebate and permanent tax cuts are the only quick, effective way to get money into the economy and create those jobs.

Mr. Carter did not promise a broad, rapid and sweeping social program like the New Deal or the Great Society. Instead, he characteristically said. "We will not propose changes until we have done our best to be sure they are right. . . if a program does not work, we will end it, instead of just starting another to conceal our mistakes."

Vatican Assailed By U.S. Coalition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (IHT).—A coalition of Catholic women today criticized the Vatican's recent statement barring the ordination of women.

They urged Catholics who are committed to full sexual equality within the church "not to leave the church," but to withhold contributions from their parishes and pay them to local and national groups working to change the Vatican's stand.

Francine Cardman, a Catholic theologian at Wesley Seminary, told representatives of Priests for Equality, Center for Concern, Christian Feminists and other groups united on the female-priest issue that Pope Paul's statement was politically motivated to placate Orthodox churches. She called the declaration an insult to the Anglican, Episcopal and Protestant churches.

Work Slowdown Ends By Montreal Police

MONTREAL, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Metropolitan police today ended a work slowdown that had triggered a sharp increase in major crime.

Gilbert Masse, president of the 5,200-member Policemen's Brotherhood, announced an end to the slowdown after meetings with shop stewards, who earlier had defied back-to-work orders in the dispute over the contract and pension fund.

A Fireplace To Nowhere

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3 (AP).—Cincinnati park police built a fire in their fireplace in an attempt to conserve energy. Instead, they started a $6,000 fire.

The ornamental fireplace was not intended to be used.

"We have been in here for four years and never tried to build a fire in the fireplace," said Capt. Norbert Tieke, commander of the force which patrols city parks.

Women Workers Fared Better in 1974-75 Recession

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP).—Women generally held their jobs more easily than men in major industrialized nations during the 1974-75 economic recession, according to a survey by the Organization for Economic Cooperation nd Development.

Only in France and Japan did the women's share of total employment decline, the survey said. It pointed out, however, that recessions tend to hit manufacturing and construction harder than service industries, which in most countries employ a higher percentage of women.

The report, based on comparative data of recent periods of high and low unemployment, covered Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Britain and the United States.

The report also said that, in most of the countries studied, "employment among women had been growing substantially faster than for men."

The report said that in Austria, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Britain and the United States female employment increased while male employment declined; in Canada and New Zealand, both male and female employment expanded but, in each case, the total employment of women increased proportionately more than that of men.

Buried Skier Rescued

CHANDOLIN, Switzerland, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Peter Draps, 23, of Brussels, who was buried for two hours under an avalanche near here, was found alive and well by a tracker dog, police said.

Embassy Knew of Influence Peddling

U.S. Envoy Reportedly Warned South Korea

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The U.S. Embassy in Seoul knew of most facets of South Korea's five-year covert effort to influence U.S. policy and lodged strong protests with senior officials of the Korean government, according to knowledgeable federal officials here.

A source said Ambassador Philip Habib had told him that he had made vigorous representations against the operation to President Park Chung Hee himself, although it was considered diplomatically unusual to address remarks like that to a head of state.

Mr. Habib, who was ambassador from 1971 to 1974, warned the South Koreans that their operation would eventually be exposed and would seriously damage Korea's relations with the United States, according to officials who were informed of the ambassador's actions at the time.

But the protests and the warnings went unheeded, the officials said, because the Koreans thought their efforts, especially the attempts to influence Congress, were effective. Moreover, the officials contended, the embassy received little support from Washington in the matter and thus could not press the Koreans too hard.

Mr. Habib, now under secretary of state for political affairs, declined to comment. He said it would be "inappropriate" while the issue was under investigation by the Justice Department and a federal grand jury here.

The federal officials said that U.S. diplomats in Seoul were aware of almost every facet of the Korean operation from its inception. They were said to have been especially well-informed, and Mr. Habib particularly incensed, about the activities of Tongsun Park, the Korean businessman in Washington who is a central figure in the federal investigation of alleged bribery of members of Congress.

An official said, for instance, that it was "common knowledge" in the embassy, about the time of the 1974 congressional elections, that any representative could pick up a $30,000 campaign contribution from South Korea just by asking for it. For senators, the figure was $50,000. The officials said the diplomats in Seoul professed not to know whether anyone had taken the Koreans up on their offer.

The investigation here is trying to determine, among other things, whether any representatives or senators took those funds. Several representatives have admitted taking considerably smaller campaign contributions.

Meanwhile, the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which plans to investigate the allegedly improper Korean influence in Congress, has come under fire from Common Cause, the public affairs lobby, and the Republican minority leader.

Asked to Step Aside

John Gardner, chairman of Common Cause, has demanded that Rep. John Flynt, D-Ga., chairman of the Ethics Committee, step aside, "because his record disqualifies him from leading a credible investigation." Rep. Flynt rejected that demand yesterday as "gratuitous advice." Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., the minority leader, has accused the Democrats of being lax and called for a select bipartisan committee to audit all congressional accounts.

When Mr. Habib protested to Korean officials about the activities of Tongsun Park, the federal officials said, the Koreans denied that he was a government agent. They maintained that he was operating on his own.

The sources here said that U.S. diplomats did not believe this, having evidence of their own to the contrary and assuming that no Korean did anything of that importance without the approval of the government.

As the operation expanded, from 1971 to 1975, the diplomats were said to have become aware of South Korean plans, some legal and some questionable, through their personal contacts with Korean officials, intelligence agents and electronic interception of cables and telephone calls.

Federal officials here said that Mr. Habib had been constrained in his pressure on the South Korean government because he was getting little support from Washington.

New Dealers Plan Reunion On FDR Date

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (IHT).—A call has gone out to all surviving members of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal to gather at a reunion dinner here March 4, the 44th anniversary of FDR's first inauguration.

Invited by the dinner's 77-member host committee were all those who once deemed themselves New Dealers, from Cabinet members to personal secretaries, as well as anyone "who worked with or contributed to the Roosevelt administration."

The dinner will combine nostalgia with a salute to the new Democratic administration. The speakers will be Benjamin Cohen, who helped draft many New Deal measures, and an as yet unnamed official from the Carter administration.

Members of the "New Deal Dinner Committee" include such present-day celebrities as historian Arthur Schlesinger jr., economist J. Kenneth Galbraith and former Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

House Restores Murder Probes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—The House voted last night to restore its investigation into the assassinations of President John Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King jr., but put the probe on two months' probation.

Revival of the inquiry, approved 237 to 164, gives the House Select Committee on Assassinations until March 31 to work out a budget and to adopt rules that will safeguard the rights of witnesses and others who might become targets of the inquiry.

Rep. Henry Gonzalez, D-Texas, who was named the committee's new chairman, said he hoped to hold a meeting later today in an effort to get moving again although only "a minimum of investigative work" will be possible in the next few weeks.

U.S. Agency Ties Indonesian Firm To Shakedown

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday accused Pertamina, the Indonesian national oil enterprise, of participating in a $1.1-million shakedown of 54 U.S. corporations and individuals.

According to the SEC, the money was solicited for shares in a proposed Indonesian restaurant. The restaurant, located in New York City, was intended among other things to enhance the Indonesian image in the United States and to "attract the interest of U.S. businessmen in investments in Indonesia," the SEC said.

The commission contends that the defendants failed to register the stock with the SEC, which regulates stock transactions in the United States.

The SEC also contends the defendants made false and misleading statements about the offering.

The list of stock purchasers in the restaurant apparently includes many companies with interests in Indonesia. Among them are Caltex Petroleum Corp., Cities Service International, Mobil, Atlantic Richfield and Brown and Root.

Thais to Shut Brothels

BANGKOK, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Thailand's police director general, Monchai Punkongchuen, has said that all the country's brothels must be closed by Feb. 15.

Warnke Gets Firm Support From Carter

President Advances Formal Appointment

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—President Carter formally announced last night that he would nominate Paul Warnke as the chief U.S. arms-control negotiator—a move sure to touch off the former Pentagon official's views on arms cuts.

The White House had planned to make the announcement today but decided not to delay any further because of rumors that Mr. Carter was having second thoughts about Mr. Warnke. In fact, because of those rumors, administration officials said that both Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance were solidly behind the choice.

The New York Times reported in its Monday issue (IHT, Feb. 1) that Mr. Carter had chosen Mr. Warnke, a 57-year-old Washington lawyer, to serve as both director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and as chief negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) and that an announcement was due that day. It was delayed, however, for what officials said were administrative reasons dealing with completion of needed security clearances.

An aide to Mr. Vance said there probably would be an ideological confirmation debate on the Senate floor with those senators unhappy with the numerous liberal appointments at the State Department focusing on Mr. Warnke, a long-time advocate of seeking reciprocal cuts in Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals.

Sorensen Case Cited

Some have compared the dispute to that which preceded the withdrawal by Theodore Sorensen from consideration as director of Central Intelligence.

But several senators and their aides said that Mr. Warnke would receive a sympathetic hearing from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which will probably recommend confirmation. Also, they said, he has wide support among Democratic party liberals.

Criticism of Mr. Warnke has been fueled by an anonymous memorandum circulated to many senators that accused him of having made statements about strategic arms policy and defense that advocate "unilateral abandonment by the United States of every weapons system which is subject to negotiation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks [as well as many others which are not under discussion]."

Officials said that Mr. Warnke, if confirmed, would accompany Mr. Vance to Moscow on March 28 for talks with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, on the arms negotiations, which have been deadlocked for a year.

Carter Forms Group For Choosing Envoys

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—President Carter today set up a 20-member advisory board to make recommendations for filling ambassadorial posts "on the basis of merit."

Press Secretary Jody Powell said the board, to be led by Florida's Gov. Reubin Askew, will examine qualifications of nominees submitted by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Mr. Carter will name ambassadors from recommendations made by the panel.

Career Foreign Service officers will be considered along with others, he said. "The purpose of the board is to fill the President's campaign commitment to fill ambassadorial posts on the basis of merit," Mr. Powell said.

Thai-Malay Operation

PADANG BESAR, Malaysia, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A joint Thai-Malaysian border force killed 25 Communist guerrillas during the shelling of a Communist command base, a Thai general said here today.

Hanoi Still Will Swap GI Data for Aid

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Vietnam has reaffirmed to the Carter administration its readiness to help trace the remains of U.S. servicemen missing in action in return for U.S. help in postwar reconstruction.

Vietnamese Ambassador to France Vo Van Sung yesterday offered to resume talks on the two issues as early as possible. "We have good hope that the Carter administration will agree to a very early resumption of the talks," he said.

News Analysis

Weather Crisis Provides a Leadership Test for Carter

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—In the Carter White House, the sudden crisis brought on by the paralyzing cold that now consumes the nation's energies is seen as both a test and an opportunity for the man who campaigned on the slogan "Leaders, not a change."

The change, his aides assert, has already been signaled by a host of differences in presidential style already adopted by the former Georgia governor, but the forceful leadership remains to be demonstrated.

In his quick recommendation of an emergency gas allocation bill, his weekend helicopter flight to snowbound Pennsylvania, and in his first "report to the people" last night, President Carter has indicated that he sees an opportunity to seize on an issue, dramatize it, and use it to build public support for the kind of reform-minded presidential activism that he promised the electorate. His aides may publicly deplore the public hardship caused by the temporary natural-gas shortage, but privately they anticipate political dividends from it.

"He's very much an activist," said an aide. "He wants to take a very dramatic, activist approach to problems—to give the country a sense of movement and to convince people that he's not just stirring up the waters but responding to problems that have come home forcefully to ordinary people. If there hadn't been an energy crisis, we would probably have had to create one. It's an immediate crisis and if we can take effective action, people will begin to sense his leadership."

But another aide, sensing the peril to Mr. Carter if the nation does not respond to his calls for sacrifice and concerted action, said that while the President had a chance to strike an image of decisiveness, "the next test is whether we can sustain that kind of sacrifice under less dramatic circumstances later on."

In his first two weeks in office, Mr. Carter has sought to live up to his promise of "something different" in the White House, but his speech last night followed a pattern of presidential appeals to the nation that dates back to the "fireside chats" of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the 1930s and 1940s.

President Nixon ignored an actual fire in the White House in October, 1969, to give the nation a lesson in "kitchen table economics," and during the Arab oil embargo of 1973, he was on the air several times preaching voluntary sacrifice and ordering service stations to shut down on weekends and speed limits set at 55 miles an hour to save gasoline.

Former President Ford, who propounded themes similar to those sounded last night by Mr. Carter, used audio-visual rehearsals and speech coaches to prepare for his televised talks to the nation. Those were corporate productions, drafted and approved by teams of aides, much as Mr. Carter tapped his Cabinet, his senior White House assistants and his television and polling consultants for ideas for his address.

Note of Warning

Where Mr. Carter struck a difference with his predecessors was in his businesslike, matter-of-fact, unemotional rhetoric and in his note of warning to private industry when he asserted that oil and natural-gas companies would have to "be honest with the people about their revenues and profits," and his declared intention to "find out the difference between real shortages and artificial ones."

Rather than promise energy independence through bold new explorations, he shifted to greater emphasis on conservation by pointing out that the United States now wastes more energy than it imports from abroad.

This understated approach fits with the symbolism he has used at the White House since that first inaugural walk down Pennsylvania Avenue. He has sought to strip the "imperial presidency" of some of its pomp and circumstance—his press secretary, Jody Powell, calls it "depomping the White House."

The congressional leadership may have been miffed because it was bypassed by the President's chief energy aide, James Schlesinger, when he sent the first energy bill to Capitol Hill. But, in general, the energy crisis not only affords the President an issue for rallying the nation but an ample stage to act out his penchant for symbolism by wearing sweaters and long winter underwear and turning down the White House thermostats to 65 degrees (Fahrenheit) to demonstrate that he means it when he says, "All of us must learn to waste less energy."

This "depomping" of the presidency, however, is not meant to diminish the power of the President. On the contrary, what Mr. Carter is obviously seeking to do is to restore the power of the President by regaining public respect for the office.

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Page 4—Friday, February 4, 1977 *

The Warnke Nomination

The nomination of Paul Warnke as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency puts the right man in the right place at the right time. Mr. Warnke, a former assistant secretary of defense, believes strongly that arms control serves the nation's security. As obvious as it may seem to say so, this is exactly the conviction one wants in the man leading the single government agency charged with arms control. At a moment when a major debate is developing about the Soviet-U.S. strategic equation, it is vital to have in this post someone with the stature, intellectual force and argumentative powers of Paul Warnke to assure that this point of view receives the hearing it deserves at the top of the government.

Mr. Warnke's views, long on the public record, are controversial. He doubts, for instance, that it serves either deterrence or diplomacy to add new arms once a nuclear power has a force sufficient to assure the devastation of any other power that might strike it first. He suspects that the negotiating process itself may sometimes impel, rather than restrain, arms programs. He has asked whether U.S. arms programs do not incite some part of the Soviet-U.S. arms competition. These are matters worthy of rigorous public examination. And in view of the fact that Mr. Warnke, while serving as ACDA director, would evidently also head the administration's team in the SALT talks, another question arises. The government's SALT position will surely reflect a mixing of his views with those of others. Could the U.S. negotiating position be weakened if the Russians knew that the man presenting it personally holds other views?

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will conduct Mr. Warnke's confirmation hearing. But Sens. Sam Nunn and Henry Jackson, among others, who sit on the Senate Armed Services Committee, also wish to question him. That's fine. The different viewpoints on arms control deserve exposition by their strongest proponents. The public, not to speak of the government, will learn from the exchange. It could amount to a kind of prenegotiation SALT ratification debate that could help the administration prepare for the talks. No one need worry about the burdens such a debate would impose upon Mr. Warnke; he is eminently fit to carry the arms control brief.

Even as public hearings are being prepared, however, an anonymous memo is being circulated that accuses Mr. Warnke of favoring "unilateral" disarmament. We find this characterization of his views inaccurate and scurrilous. And we find the circulation of this sort of anonymous memo a positive disservice to policy debate. This is not the first occasion in which Carter appointment initiatives have been met with this tactic. Are some of the people with reservations about Mr. Warnke so lacking in confidence on the merits that they must resort to sneaky smears?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. and Rhodesian Chrome

The looming fight to repeal the Byrd amendment will pose for the Carter administration the first important test of whether it can conduct not only a right-minded but an effective African policy. For the amendment, permitting importation of Rhodesian chrome despite the U.S. formal pledge in the United Nations to halt such trade, has become in the six years since its passage the symbol of lingering U.S. support for white minority rule. As long as this legislation has been on the books, the United States has stood open to the charge that, while it favored majority rule in pronouncement and principle, it supported minority rule in practice.

In white Africa, the Byrd amendment seems to have had a meaning that too few Americans have read. It has meant that, when finally forced to choose between its investments in the white-dominated economies of southern Africa and its commitment to black liberation, Americans would go with their money. No one will ever be able to tell, for instance, the precise extent to which the Byrd amendment has nourished Ian Smith's evident judgment that the United States would, in the end, bail him out. But it seems to us incontrovertible that the amendment directly undercuts the current U.S. effort to induce his white regime to negotiate promptly an acceptable transition to majority rule. This makes repeal an operational urgency as well as a symbolic one.

The Nixon and Ford administrations never saw fit to expend the political capital needed to fight the battle through in the Congress: in those years, the Senate voted for repeal but the House would not. The Carter administration's good faith on this issue is nowhere seriously challenged. But support for the amendment has become an article of faith on the political right, especially among those who identify it with a passionate hostility to the United Nations. One part of the opposition collapsed Wednesday when Rep. John Dent, D-Pa., who represents a district whose specialty-steel plants use Rhodesian ores and who has been the chief House sponsor of the Byrd amendment, announced that the development of new technology has now made it possible for the United States to do without Rhodesian chrome entirely. But Mr. Carter will still have his work cut out for him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesian Impasse?

The much-quoted "White Claim" to Rhodesia does not have the same centuries-old basis as that in South Africa and in addition the black nationalists there have considerable reason to mistrust the present government. But it is not reasonable for them to demand that the whites relinquish all safeguards at once, especially when they are not themselves unified and have little in the way of a program to offer apart from the constantly reiterated threat of intensified guerrilla warfare if they do not get their way. Muzorewa, a moderate who probably has a majority of the blacks behind him, has been left in the lurch by Kissinger, while the Patriotic Front enjoys the full support of Moscow and most of black Africa for its military operations. It seems time for the new administration in Washington to come up with some new ideas if the situation is not to deteriorate further.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

The Price of American Waste

It is the weather that has brought the American energy crisis to the surface. Energy consumption has always, however, been more profligate in the United States than in any other country . . . From the 1950s . . . American energy consumption has steadily outstripped domestic production. This widening gap has been filled by imports, first from Canada and Venezuela, but now in the main from the Middle East. The consequences, economic and political, of this shift have been profound . . The United States is still importing over 40 per cent of its oil requirements and the effective dependence on Middle East oil producers . will inevitably increase further . . . The effect has been to destabilize international oil prices. It has effectively created the power of OPEC by creating the conditions in which a producer cartel can become effective. By tying the American economy to the political instabilities of the Middle East it has created a whole new dimension of diplomatic and military problems . . . The rest of the world must have the closest interest in President Carter's attempts to produce a domestic energy policy which would be more effective than that of his two predecessors.

—*From the Times (London).*

* * *

It would be harsh to blame the dismal time that millions of Americans are having in the bitter cold and blizzards which have been sweeping the Central and Eastern states of the United States on America's hopelessly inadequate energy policy . . . But the crisis does help to demonstrate the knife-edge on which American energy supplies are balanced . . . Last week . . . the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development . . report pointed out that an international shortfall in fuel supplies looms in the decade ahead. And the OECD made it quite clear that the United States will be mainly responsible . . . America has it in its power to do more than any other single OECD country . . to reduce demand for energy. But its fuel policy so far has been designed to encourage consumption, stimulate imports and hold down domestic production Price controls have almost certainly meant that energy has become relatively cheaper for consumers in the United States since the start of the 1970s—in spite of OPEC's huge price increase . . . The lobby for continuing to hold prices down is extremely powerful. Mr. Carter would be wise to use the present energy crisis to point out what cold comfort lies in accepting that lobby's endless—and destructive—demands.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 4, 1902

BALTIMORE—"It is said, in fact, that the Panama Canal can be made a sea-level canal—like the Suez Canal—and this would certainly be a great advantage. Even including the $40 million the French want for their ditch, the total cost will be less than that estimated by our engineers for the Nicaragua route. As a matter of reason, as well as cash, the Panama route seems to have the call," said an editorial in the Baltimore Sun.

Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1927

NEW YORK—Rivaling in brilliance the diamond horseshoe at the Metropolitan Opera House on a gale night, the Ziegfeld Theater at 54th Street and Sixth Avenue opened last night with the musical "Rita" before many notables from New York's social and theatrical life. Mr. Ziegfeld's efforts to glorify the American girl were witnessed by, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lasky, Mrs. W.K. Vanderbilt and Miss Hope Hampton.

'Chiller.'

Third-World Poverty: 2 Solutions

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, is a compassionate intellectual. His book "Between Two Ages" reads in part as if it has been written by Thomas Merton. Yet last year he put his name to an astonishing advertisement printed in the Wall Street Journal. Its argument was crude and simple: the poor of Africa, Asia and Latin America are poor because they have too many children; they have done little or nothing to remedy this situation; and they have depended on the United States to bail them out. It ends with this, warning: "At some point, we in the United States are going to find that we cannot provide for the world any more than we can police it. "The implication of this kind of latter-day Ricardian thinking is worrying. It suggests that the West has been over-generous to no avail and that in the end we might have to abandon some of the developing countries to choke on their own mess.

A Myth

Intellectual ignorance is almost as difficult to deal with as poverty. But no one has more capably answered the kind of reasoning used in the advertisement than Mahbub ul Haq, Haq, a Pakistani economist and a senior official of the World Bank, is rapidly emerging as the most effective theoretician for the Third World's cause. This is what he says: "The last thing the Third World wants is to live forevermore on the welfare handouts of the developed countries. The West itself is one of the major drags on our attempt to pull ourselves out of poverty...

"For example, it is a myth that the Third World can't take free competition. It is you the rich who can't take free competition. You won't allow us free mobility of labor; you put up immigration restrictions. You won't allow us free trade; you have a host of prohibitive regulations that make it exceedingly difficult, often impossible, to sell in your markets... The 'loss' implicit in the maldistribution of international credit, unequable sharing of benefits from the export of our natural resources, and artificial restrictions on the free movement of goods, services and labor is probably of the order of $50 to $100 billion a year."

And he concludes by reminding his audience of Robert McNamara's claim that the poor in the last decade have financed almost 90 per cent of their development investment out of their own meager income. And to good effect despite all the problems—nearly half the developing countries grew by an average 4 per cent a head each year during the last 10 years.

Problem Areas

Now it is true that there are large parts of the world where income has not gone up and there are the problems of soaring birth rates, declining food production, increasing indebtedness, growing maldistribution of incomes and pathological urban slum growth. But they are problems well within our capacities to do something about them. James Grant of the Overseas Development Council has campaigned with great force for a combined poor country/rich country effort to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and absolute poverty by the mid-1980s. He calls it a strategy of "minimum needs." "If the proposed commitments were made" he writes, "it is quite possible that, in a decade, life expectancy in the countries having the poorest billion of the world's people could rise by more than 10 years, infant mortality would drop by more than half, birth rates would drop sharply and literacy would more than double." Continued for another decade into the mid-1990s "the program could be expected to result in average life expectancies of over 65 years, infant mortality under 50 per thousand births, a birth rate of 25 per thousand or less and a literacy rate of over 75 per sent in these countries.

"It could be designed in such a way as to accelerate growth in these poor countries to the point where these programs to address the most essential human needs could be self-financing."

Grant is not talking off the top of his hat: He has seen such promising progress in a number of countries which already have this "minimum needs" approach—China, Taiwan, Sri Lanka and Kerala, India. Take Sri Lanka. Although one of the poorer countries of the world, it has a lower population growth, higher literacy, and longer life expectancy than Brazil whose per capita income is five times as big. How has it done it? Simply by giving priority to its rural areas—to the small farmer living with his extended family in the traditional village.

Development resources have been concentrated on small farmers who turn out, according to World Bank figures, to be far more productive per man than large farmers. Government finance instead of being spent on a vast urban infrastructure of roads, ports, airports, factories and housing, has gone on irrigation programs, agricultural research, free education, health services and subsidized food and transportation. Migration to the towns has been held to 1 per cent in the last 20 years, a remarkable achievement, for it is the seething overcrowded cities that have done more than anything to persuade outside observers that the Third World's problems are intractable. Yet Sri Lanka's effort has cost it only $15 a head each year.

'Minimum Needs'

Grant takes this Sri Lanka figure and multiplies by a billion. Thus $15 billion a year to get rid of absolute poverty all over the world does not sound too much—it is only 2 per cent of the GNP of the Western countries. About $5 billion anyway would come from taxing the better-off groups and reordering priorities in the poor countries themselves, leaving us with a responsibility for $10 billion—less than twice as much as we give in aid at the moment.

This suggestion of Grant's for satisfying "minimum needs" meets with Haq's approval. At the same time, Haq feels that the Third World has a right to demand more than this. He calls for "a new order." He wants a complete overhaul in the international system so that it will give back to the Third World the $50 billion-plus that it has legitimate call on. It's a long-term strategy, and a step-by-step one. Moreover, it is not an attempt to "chase the income levels of the rich countries," says Haq. "We do not wish to imitate your life-styles. We are not pushing for equality of incomes, only equality of opportunity."

Here then are two eminently reasonable plans for ending poverty—one short-term, the other long. Both suggest that it is well within our means to bring it about. Both answer the pessimism of the Brzezinski advertisement with hope and imagination.

NATO vs. Warsaw Pact

War (and Peace) Based on Coalition

By R. W. Komer

WASHINGTON.—If the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact is "rapidly moving toward a decisive military superiority over NATO," as Sens. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., contend in their latest report, the new administration has more than strategic balance to worry about. But as the United States and its allies study how best to strengthen NATO deterrents at politically acceptable cost, they must face up to the fact that their ability to do so will depend heavily on working together more effectively as a coalition—in peace as well as war. While this has been an underlying premise of the NATO alliance from the outset, it has so far been sadly neglected in practice.

History tells us of the often disastrous consequences of failure of allies to cooperate. Indeed, when Napoleon was asked which foe he would most prefer to fight, he unhesitatingly replied "a coalition."

Moreover, though coalition warfare has been the norm in Western conflict experience, little attention has been paid to peacetime preparation for it. Even the United States fought as part of a coalition in every one of its 20th-century wars. Yet after each, the United States as well as the European military retreated into their parochial national shells and postured for the next war as though each ally would be fighting the enemy alone. Then in each succeeding conflict they patched together an *ad hoc* response after the balloon had gone up.

No Time

In any future NATO-Warsaw Pact clash, there may be no time to improvise again after the war starts. A surprise attack by the Warsaw Pact might foreclose this option. Moreover, while the Pact is also a coalition, the Russians wholly dominate its tight command structure, insist all their allies follow Soviet doctrine and tactics, and provide most of their equipment. The result: The Pact is far better prepared for coalition war than NATO.

Though linked together by a multinational command structure (which is largely ignored in peacetime), NATO really consists of 14 individually balanced national defense establishments, with each mostly going its own way. They vary so widely in their doctrines, tactics, procedures and equipment that it is difficult to envision them operating together very effectively. Standardization of weaponry, logistics and communications has been scandalously neglected. According to Gardiner Tucker, until recently assistant NATO secretary-general, the overall trend has been toward destandardization instead.

Such neglect of coalition needs was understandable when U.S. nuclear superiority provided NATO's real deterrent. But it is far less tolerable at a time of nuclear stalemate. Now NATO must urgently strengthen its conventional capabilities to counter growing Soviet capabilities for a quick non-nuclear "blitzkrieg" designed to swamp the allied forces before they can get ready. And if it is to do so at affordable cost, it must overcome the enormous waste and inefficiency inherent in overlap and duplication. Such waste was estimated as at least $11 billion annually in a recent study by T. A. Callaghan, a U.S. military consultant.

Collective Posture

Underlying the renewed need for a better collective NATO posture, as opposed to often incompatible national postures, is the sheer fact of growing military interdependence among allies. The Japanese alone can defend Japan, the European allies alone cannot defend Europe. A U.S. contribution is indispensable, and we plan on it. But we must prepare for it more sensibly, too. For the United States is also dependent upon its allies. Aside from their real estate, we expect to use their port facilities, depots, transport systems, communications and many other resources. Moreover, many sophisticated high technology systems, which can serve many allies simultaneously, are becoming so expensive that NATO can only afford to fund them multinationally.

True, the United States must maintain general purpose forces not just tailor them all for a NATO contingency. But U.S. forces display far more of a "go it alone" syndrome than that of any other ally except France. And in the area of defense production we want to have our cake and eat it, too. We follow a policy of military self-sufficiency, while wanting NATO to standardize mostly on U.S. equipment. Our services seem to design and produce equipment as if we were the only force in NATO and would be fighting the Russians alone. Even in the few cases where we do seek common equipment, we often insist over our own overzealous performance demands.

Tailoring U.S. forces more explicitly for coalition warfare could not only improve the effectiveness of our NATO contribution but improve our capability to respond to other contingencies.

For example, if NATO's biggest worry is a short-warning massive attack, then quick U.S. reinforcement is of even higher priority than more massive reinforcement later on. Ability to move our forces overseas more quickly is equally important for deterring or defending against threats elsewhere. But it means relying more on use of available host-nation support if we are to be able to deploy enough combat forces.

Flexibility

Maximum flexibility of force employment is also critical. In halting a "blitzkrieg," achieving it will depend on greater compatibility of national forces. In short, there is an overwhelming military case to why we and our allies must prepare better for coalition war.

There are strong budgetary reasons, too. At a time of stringent fiscal constraints and competing priorities, can national defense managers any longer put up with the costly waste and duplication inherent in NATO's present posture? And how long will Congress stand for it?

The NATO allies are belatedly starting to come to grips with these problems. But not much will happen—it rarely does in NATO—unless the United States gives a strong lead. A major revamping of NATO's coalition posture must be high on the agenda of any new administration determined to get more effectiveness from the defense dollars it spends.

Mr. Komer, former U.S. ambassador to Turkey, is a private consultant on national security matters. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Letters

Cubans in Africa

A lot of press space has recently been devoted to the risk that Cuban troops might intervene in Rhodesia. Castro and his Soviet string-pullers must be having some quiet laughs at the amount of propaganda they are achieving free of charge.

But the Cubans presently in Angola are only there because the government of that country cannot stay in power without them. If they were to move on against Rhodesia their rear would soon be overrun by Angolan guerrillas and the Angolan government would probably fall.

At the same time, Castro is already facing enough political and economic troubles arising from the size of the existing expeditionary force in Angola. It is therefore extremely unlikely that he could manage to send substantial reinforcements, even if the Russians picked up the bill.

And even if Cubans do move against Rhodesia, who can guarantee that they will achieve success against the well-equipped and trained Rhodesian forces—a very different matter from the scantily-armed, undisciplined irregulars they were able to carve up with their heavy Soviet weapons in Angola.

A.D. SIMONS.

Pany, Switzerland.

French Socialists

Re James Goldsborough's article on French Socialist Michel Rocard (IHT, Jan. 17):

Mr. Rocard's statement that Air France, Air Inter [a private company], Electricité et Gaz de France and Renault are successes is surprising in view of the fact that these concerns all operate at a loss, which must ultimately be borne by the taxpayers.

Likewise, his amiable comments regarding French employees should be viewed in light of the fact that there are few free-enterprise countries where employers have to pay high direct and indirect taxes, staggering payments to the Social Security (which also operates at a loss) while subject to the blackmail of the labor unions.

One can conclude that French industry suffers from the vices of Socialism and not from those of capitalism.

I am surprised that Mr. Goldsborough did not ask Mr. Rocard what makes him think that Socialism would work in France, as it doesn't work anywhere else in the world. The answer would be, of course, that thanks to their superior intelligence the French Socialists will succeed in achieving the impossible . . .

PATRICK BAEYEN.

Port-Villez, France.

Rhodesia Crisis

Britain's failure to reconvene the Geneva conference on Rhodesia is indeed tragic.

Britain has done everything within its practical capability to resolve the Rhodesian question. However, Washington remains the only source of pressure that could be used to convince John Vorster of South Africa, who in turn could convince Ian Smith, of the inescapable fact that majority rule has to come about in Rhodesia.

It would be wrong, indeed disastrous, to leave the field for the Soviet Union to lay the rule for a military solution, thus installing a Marxist regime in Rhodesia which would in turn constitute a further step on the way to Soviet dominance of that part of the African continent.

EZZAT TAMIMI.

London.

Not Optimistic

It is always a pleasure, in these troubled times, to see a skilled craftsman bring the full weight of his experience and training to bear on his work. The British ambassador to the United States (IHT Jan. 22-23) gives us an excellent example of how to make a little go a very long way.

His article parades many of the characteristics of British administrations in recent years: unjustified optimism, specious argument, distorted statistics, a refusal to face reality and a large capacity for self-delusion . . .

ANDREW SOUTHERN.

Paris.

Headline on Spain

As conscientious observers of the very delicate political situation in Spain today and as members of no party whatsoever, we deeply resent the use of the word "Reds" in your front page headline (IHT, Jan. 26), to designate the murdered lawyers, members of Comisiones Obreras (workers' commissions). The term "Red" has a pejorative connotation that is uncalled for today in responsible journalism.

KEITH PATTERSON.

Barcelona.

Editor's Note: This letter was signed by seven other persons.

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See Plot to Curb Them

French Communists Warn Of Socialist Dirty Tricks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—French Communist party leader Georges Marchais today accused the French Socialists of using an electoral strategy aimed at eliminating the Communists as a political force in France.

In unusually harsh tones, Mr. Marchais said that his Socialist allies not only were trying to rig next month's municipal elections in their favor, but already were making plans for governing alliance with only a marginal Communist representation. "This does not give a good image of the left," he said.

The Communist leader's remarks today showed that the party was having just as much trouble holding its alliance together for the municipal elections, March 13 and 20, as the majority is having on its side.

Mr. Marchais said that there still were more than 50 large French cities—and many more smaller ones—where the two parties had not been able to agree on joint lists for the municipal elections. But he went further when he said that it was, on the Socialists' part, a long-run strategy aimed at weakening the Communist party.

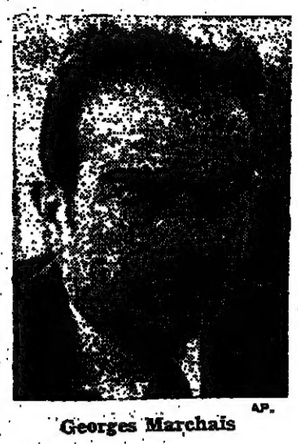
"But we will never allow it to happen," Mr. Marchais said in an hourlong radio interview. "Communists love their party."

Dirty Tricks

Mr. Marchais's remarks, in which he commented on his allies' "dirty tricks," coincided with a long article in L'Humanité, the Communist newspaper, which accused the Socialists of refusing to agree with the Communists on the proper number of candidates in municipal races in France.

Paris, in particular, where the majority has been unable to agree on its candidates, has become a battleground for the left. The two parties are unable to agree on their lists of candidates and the Communists have refused to back the Socialists' candidate for mayor, Georges Sarre.

But Mr. Marchais went further than L'Humanité when he said that the Socialists had embarked on a strategy that looked beyond the municipals to the national elections next year and the possibility of a leftist victory.



AP.

Georges Marchais

Mr. Marchais said that it was premature for the Socialists to talk of the designation of their party leader François Mitterrand as prime minister and already to be discussing the distribution of ministerial posts. He said that the Communists would have their word to say on such designations. "We are ready to face our responsibilities," he said.

Mr. Marchais rejected the Socialist argument that the Socialist party has pulled far ahead of the Communists in the polls and that all electoral lists should reflect this new Socialist strength. He called the polls "dishonest," and said that the only valid test of strength was in last year's cantonal elections and, more particularly, the national elections of 1973. The Communists outpolled the Socialists in the 1973 elections, 21.3 per cent to 20.6 per cent. Presently, the Socialists score about 30 per cent in the polls.

Giscard, Schmidt Hold Talks To Prepare Summit in Spring

PARIS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt began two days of talks today with discussions of the organization of the industrial world's summit meeting this spring, Western Europe's energy problems and a common policy on nuclear exports.

Mr. Schmidt arrived here an hour late for the semi-annual Franco-West German talks. He was delayed by a debate in the Bundestag.

Special security measures were taken at Paris's Orly Airport for the Chancellor's arrival following a telephoned bomb threat against Mr. Schmidt. Police said that the caller claimed to represent the Baader-Meinhof German terrorist group.

Joint Conference

Delegation spokesmen said after today's initial 105-minute talk that the two men had spent most of the time coordinating their positions on energy, economics and nuclear exports following their meetings last week with Vice-President Mondale. The two leaders will hold a joint press conference tomorrow to discuss the outcome of the talks.

Officially at least, the Western Europeans are still referring to the spring summit meeting as an economic summit, although Mr. Mondale indicated that Washington wants to broaden the talks to include defense policy. They also need to coordinate their positions on representation at the summit for the European Economic Community and Canada, both of which Washington wants to be present.

On exports of nuclear technology, it is now believed that compromises are being arranged for both the West German sale to Brazil and the French sale to Pakistan. Officially, however, both Paris and Bonn have stated that the deals are still planned. Mr. Mondale said during his visit here last week that talks are scheduled with both France and West Germany on common rules for nuclear exports.

Member of FTC Gives Apology to Nader Over Slur

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—Federal Trade Commissioner Paul Dixon, buffeted with further demands for his resignation, reversed himself and sent a personal apology to Ralph Nader late yesterday for his ethnic slur against the consumer advocate.

Mr. Dixon earlier had vowed he would not apologize directly to Mr. Nader for calling him "a son of a bitch and a dirty Arab," although he did express regret over the offense taken by others.

The National Organization for Women and the American Jewish Congress yesterday joined the growing list of organizations calling for Mr. Dixon to resign.

Mr. Nader confirmed that he received a hand-delivered letter from Mr. Dixon last night in which he acknowledged that at a trade gathering on Jan. 17 "I made a derogatory reference to your ethnic background. As I have previously stated, I deeply regret having made this remark and I apologize for it," Mr. Dixon wrote.

Mr. Nader called the apology "a step forward," but added that "he still has not apologized for his prejudicial attitudes which, according even to his friends, are too deeply rooted to be removed by an expedient apology under public pressure." Mr. Dixon has said that he has no intention of stepping down.

Oslo Dock Strike Ends

OSLO, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Dockers resumed work here today, ending an unofficial three-week strike over pay.

Phyllis Pope, 83, An Expert on Art In Asia, Is Dead

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Phyllis Ackerman Pope, 83, an expert on Asian art, died Tuesday in Shiraz, Iran. She had been a resident of that city for a number of years.

She was the widow of Arthur Upham Pope, an authority on Persian art, with whom she served as co-director of the Asia Institute in New York City.

She was a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and the author or editor of a number of books, among them "A Survey of Persian Art," a 13-volume edition that she edited together with her husband.

She wrote "Tapestry: The Mirror of Civilization," a book that described the course of civilization as reflected in the art of tapestry.

Col. Burton C. Andrus

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 3 (AP).—Col. Burton C. Andrus, 84, "the Nuremberg jailer," died Tuesday at Madigan Army Medical Center.

As an Army colonel, he was in charge of security for the Nazi war criminal trials.

After serving as governor of the Spandau Prison in Berlin, where convicted Nazis were imprisoned, Col. Andrus served as a military attaché in Israel and Brazil.

He was widely known because of his memoirs, "I Was the Nuremberg Jailer."

Jack Manders

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP).—John A. (Automatic Jack) Manders, 68, Chicago Bears football place-kicking star, died Friday.

Mr. Manders was credited with an important role in revolutionizing the method of kicking points after touchdown and field goals. He developed a facility at kicking the ball while it was held by a teammate. Before this the drop-kick, as is still used in rugby, was the method of choice.

PARIS THEATER

'Lady From the Sea' Proves Loyal to Ibsen

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—The Ibsen cycle at Le Nouveau Carré continues with "The Lady From the Sea," which has just opened for a three-month run. It is a pleasant relief, replacing Maurice Clavel's massacre of "When We Dead Awaken" which—entitled "Irene"—transposed the Norwegian master's swan song into the cackling of geese.

"La Dame de la Mer," in a French version by Gilbert Sigaux, is loyal to its source in spirit and presentation. It has been redecorated, but it has not been rewritten. The auditorium has been draped with fish nets and is bathed in a greenish, underwater light as though it were an aquarium. There is Grieg as musical accompaniment; moving picture shots of the ocean breakers as pictorial overture; and the echo of the pounding surf for the entrance of the returned lover. A toy ship steams between the peaks of fjords against the backdrop horizon, perhaps a slightly démodé touch, but none of these atmospheric strokes distract from the play.

"The Lady From the Sea" was described by Bernard Shaw as "the most poetic fancy imaginable." Ellida, a young woman brought up on the seacoast, has married an inlander, a respectable doctor, a widower, who enthrones her in his home with the two daughters of his first marriage, both of whom resent her. She, like Nora, is a doll wife, idolized by her husband, but after the death of her child her existence is empty and she is subject to morbid fantasies. She comes to believe that man once had the choice between being a land animal or a creature of the sea and, having chosen the land, is obsessed by a secret longing for the element he has forsaken.

A sailor appears and claims her as his wife—years before, they had gone through the ritual of a marriage by throwing their rings into the sea. He was forced to flee for a murder and now has come back to demand that she join him. She tells her husband of this returned lover who is sincerely awaiting her answer. Summoned by the call of the sea, she feels she must go. The husband seeks first to reason with her and then threatens to lock her up until the other man has left, insisting that he must save her from herself. To his reminder of her marital vows, she turns a deaf ear. He must give her freedom to make her decision. In defeat he does so and, the moment responsibility is in her own hands, she rejects the aggressive suitor, takes over the housekeeping keys from her stepdaughter and, cured of idle yearnings, adjusts herself to her husband and her backwater home.

The play, though seldom seen, has had some famous interpreters, among them Eleonora Duse, who began her final American tour as Ellida. Duse, then beyond 60 and a foe of makeup, made no effort to look the disputed young wife, playing not realistically but for what is known as the higher truth. Emphasizing the drama's sense of brooding destiny and relying on her personal magnetism, she gave an extraordinary demonstration of her art.

Silvia Monfort, who has played everything from Phèdre to Mrs. Rosenberg, is the Ellida at Le Nouveau Carré and conveys much of the part's incipent magic. Tall, blonde, willowy, she has imposing presence and command as, in a long blue silk skirt of the nineties, she holds the stage majestically. The modernity of Ibsen's psychological portrait employs the romantic as coloring; Ellida's schizophrenia being as clearly traced as it would be in a Freudian case history. Michel Auclair provides helpful support as the tolerant Wangel; Olivier Hussenot supplies the comedy relief as the bohemian jack-of-all-arts. Liliane Nataf as the elder stepdaughter and Catherine Stermann as the spiteful younger one fill their assignments admirably. Jean-Louis Thamin's direction sets the play before us without show-off fiddle-faddle.

* * *

Aside from Jacques Noel's fanciful set representing the parlor of a bathing establishment, there is nothing to recommend in "Le Bain de Vapeur" (at the Théâtre de l'Atelier), an interminable farrago of chatter and inane twaddle. This latest work by Roland Dubillard, author of the estimable "Naives Hirondelles" and "Où Boivent Les Vaches" and himself a most amusing performer, is a double disappointment. Not only has the usually reliable Dubillard, a satirist of exceptional gifts, been unable to conjure up anything diverting in the course of two and a half hours, but he also, on this occasion, proves incapable of constructing an ordinary vaudeville.

Silvia Monfort, who plays Ellida in Paris production of 'Lady From the Sea.'

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

An exhibition to celebrate the gift of about 700 lithographs to the Tate Gallery in London by the Curwen Studio, through the Institute of Contemporary Prints, will be mounted at the gallery from Feb. 23 to April 11. The exhibition will be a selection of 70 to 80 lithographs intended to illustrate the encouragement given to artists by the Curwen Press, parent company of the studio. The gift to the gallery includes works by Henry Moore, Barbara Hepworth, Graham Sutherland, David Hockney, Allen Jones, William Scott, Ceri Richards, Robert Colquhoun, Robert McBryde and others.

Productions of Strauss's "Elektra" and Janacek's "Jenufa" comprise the February schedule of the Netherlands Opera. The Strauss work, which has its first performances in Scheveningen Feb. 3 and 5, is conducted by Michael Gielen, staged by Harry Kupfer and designed by Wilfried Werz. The Janacek opera, scheduled for its premiere Feb. 18 in Amsterdam, will be conducted by Bohumil Gregor, staged by Premysl Koci and designed by Josef Svoboda, and has a cast headed by Nadezda Kniplova, Wendy Fine, Anton de Ridder, Pieter van den Berg and Jan Blinkhof.

U.S. Presents...Imitation Cheese

By Rona Cherry

NEW YORK (NYT).—The next time you are in the United States and someone offers you a tray of hors d'oeuvre with chunks of Cheddar and slivers of aromatic Tilsiter, beware of showing your cheese expertise. For that little Tilsiter, genuine as it seems, may be made out of cottonseed, and the small chunk of aged-looking Cheddar may have been part of a coconut.

Over the years, Americans have become accustomed to margarine, imitation mayonnaise and a host of other synthetic products. But now there is a new culinary hurdle to face: imitation cheeses.

By using vegetable oils as a substitute for butterfat, and often with the aid of various chemicals, cheese manufacturers have begun to produce cheese substitutes, which they call "analogs" because they look, smell and are roughly analogous to the real thing. Although cheese gourmets may blanch, the analogs are expected to claim a sizable slice of the cheese market within five years.

Test Marketing

Already, companies such as Universal Foods Corp. are marketing imitation American and Mozzarella to some stores and fast-food chains across the country. Fisher Cheese Inc. is test-marketing an imitation Mozzarella, and Kraft Inc. is test marketing an imitation Colby and an imitation Cheddar. And the Dorman Cheese Co. has been selling an imported analog Tilsiter in some supermarkets in the New York area.

"Potentially, we'll be able to make an imitation of every cheese now being sold," said Robert Anderson, executive director of the National Cheese Institute.

Some cheese lovers might find something sinister in commercial attempts to duplicate the glory of a Gouda or majesty of a Muenster. However, cheese manufacturers enthusiastically point out that while the analogs must be refrigerated the same way as other cheeses, they have a longer shelf life—some imitation Mozzarella reportedly can last up to a year, while a natural Mozzarella has a shelf life of about three months.

Manufacturers also note that the analogs offer a similar amount of calories, protein, vitamins, minerals and moisture content found in real cheeses, but have less cholesterol.

Economics

The real reason behind the introduction of imitation cheese is not health, but simple economics. The cost of oils made from cottonseed, corn, coconut, or soy is much less than that of milk fat; imitation cheeses are therefore cheaper to produce and can be marketed at a lower price. Universal Foods, for instance, sells its imitation Mozzarella for about 40 per cent less than its natural counterpart.

And with the price of regular cheese at far from bargain levels, analog cheese manufacturers hope their products will catch on much the same way that margarine, which they call "imitation butter," did. They point out, for instance, that from 1970 to 1975, the average retail price of American cheese soared from 50.4 cents to 76.8 cents for a half-pound package. By last November, American cheese was selling for 87.4 cents as compared with 84 cents in the previous year.

"That's a fairly sizable increase," said a Department of Agriculture economist. "And it is leading people who buy cheese to at least take a look at the imitation product."

However, while consumers will find that some analog cheeses are cheaper, experts believe that eventually the analogs will cost shoppers as much as real cheese.

"The companies will make the consumer pay for the fact that there is less cholesterol," said Jack Miller, dairy manager at a Philadelphia Pantry Pride supermarket. "You watch and you'll see."

Most of the cheese sold today is either natural or processed. Natural cheese is made by coagulating milk, removing the whey and preserving the curd. Processed cheese—like much of the sliced American cheese sold—is made by blending together different lots of cheese, then melting them after adding chemical emulsifiers to give the cheese a uniform consistency.

Analog cheese is made largely of vegetable oil. It may also contain a small amount of skim milk, and sometimes includes a variety of chemicals. Universal Foods, for instance, adds calcium caseinate, which is a source of protein; sodium aluminum phosphate, adipic acid, magnesium oxide, artificial flavors and artificial colors.

Last year, about 7 per cent of the 3.3 billion pounds of cheese produced in the United States was analog and by 1980 could reach as much as 15 per cent of the market. Most will be sold to institutions rather than supermarkets, but manufacturers optimistically predict that in the next few years retail stores all across the country will be featuring the new cheeses.

While companies eventually intend to duplicate almost all cheeses including the more delicate kinds, so far they have been concentrating on the most popular varieties of American, the principal kind of cheese consumed in the United States, and Mozzarella, because the product is relatively easy to simulate and camouflage with other ingredients in pizza.

"Brie and Camembert will be more difficult to duplicate," explained Neil Reay, marketing manager for Universal Foods. "We're pretty much working with the more common, commercial kinds of cheese."

Imitation cheeses have been available for about five years, but they began to become commercially successful only in late 1974 when the USDA approved the use of nondairy cheese in school lunch programs. In granting the approval, the USDA said the analogs could make up as much as 50 per cent of the cheese used in enchiladas, pizza or other such dishes. The USDA gave further encouragement when it emphasized that the new cheese products were as nutritionally sound as natural cheese.

One reason that the analog cheese has not been available to the public until recently is that only within the past few years has vegetable oil technology become sophisticated enough to produce cheese that can be sliced, diced, shredded and cut into chunks as real cheese can.

A Taste Test

By Mimi Sheraton

NEW YORK (NYT).—What does imitation cheese taste like? Comparisons that come most quickly to mind are kneaded rubber erasers and crayons.

The most startlingly dreadful was imitation Mozzarella by Universal Foods Corp. of Madison, Wis. At the first bite, I felt my throat close in a protective reflex I should have respected. Much denser and more solid than the true, gently squeezable Italian original, the flavor of this imposter is metallic, saline, and medicinal; it was a flavor that only a mealful of chili-fired Thai food could eradicate.

By comparison, Dorman's Choiftree was a blessing, with the decided virtue of having no taste at all. It smelled generally cheesey, much like whey in fact, and looked like a Münster or a pressed curd Cheddar. As for the quality food technologists describe as mouth feel—how convincing a synthetic food feels in the mouth—this mock-cheese rated low, due to its crumbling, sort of wet-paper texture. If one wanted to be generous, it could be compared to very dry pot cheese.

Kraft's imitation cheeses are all of the color that might best be described as Kraft orange. Imitation Colby was about as close to being tasteless as any food product can be. Its mild imitation Cheddar cheese tasted like very bad processed American cheese. The imitation Cheddar spread suggested processed American blended with commercial mayonnaise.

LONDON OPERA: New Work Is Triumph—for the Producer

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 3 (IHT).—The world premiere of Ian Hamilton's operatic setting of Peter Shaffer's "The Royal Hunt of the Sun" by the English National Opera at the Coliseum last night was a triumph of production (Colin Graham) rather than composition. One is tempted, indeed, to call it a triumph over composition.

Hamilton's percussive score provides vivid support for the wonders Graham has worked with Pizarro's crossing of the Andes, the capture of Atahuallpa and the massacre of the Indian innocents, the accumulation and distribution of the golden ransom, the representation of Pizarro's mutinous soldiery and the climactic garroting of the Inca.

But in Shaffer's play—and in Hamilton's adaptation, too—the spectacle is secondary to the argument, evolving out of the juxtaposition and confrontation of Christian and Incan theology and ethics, and here Hamilton, as has been true of just about every composer of opera since Wagner's time and as was often true even of Wagner, is his own worst enemy—and his singers' enemy, too.

No audience can follow the subtleties of theological and ethical discourse and disputation when maybe one word in five or 10 comes across the garrulous and clamorous orchestral "commentary," and least of all when the singers are condemned to the awkward and arbitrary intervals of fashionable modern operatic declamation, and required too frequently to work at the top of their lungs and at the top of their vocal range. At one point toward the end of this opera, Pizarro, a baritone, is called upon to sing a succession of words on a high F sharp. This is cruelty to singers. There ought to be a law, it is high time, at least that singers banded together, got their backs up and put their feet down.

It is high time, too, that composers got it through their heads that this kind of recitative or declamation is no lyrical advancement over the spoken word and is, in fact, conspicuously and disastrously less musical. Hamilton, a Scot who has been for many years now chairman of the music department of Duke University in Durham, N.C., professes great admiration for Cole Porter and Richard Rodgers in their setting of English and for Verdi in the pacing of music drama, but there is precious little evidence in "The Royal Hunt of the Sun" that he has learned anything from any of them or seen his way clear to putting what he has learned into operatic practice.

There were superb, and superbly gallant, performances by Geoffrey Chard as Pizarro and Tom McDonnell as Atahuallpa, admirably supported by a large cast and chorus. Further performances are scheduled for Feb. 5, 9, 11 and 15.

If you're looking for Jack Daniel's, here are some very nice places to find it.

Recent additions to our Distillery enable us to ship more Jack Daniel's overseas. Sadly, the quantity is still limited. But the quality is worth a visit to any of the restaurants, bars and hotels listed below.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 3

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
37½	31⅝	ACF Ind 1.80	8	104	37¼	36½	36⅞	— ¼
4⅝	1⅞	AJ Ind		67	4⅝	4½	4½	
24⅞	17⅞	AMF 1.24	11	205	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
17⅞	12¾	APL Cp 1	6	39	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ¼
60⅞	44⅝	ARASv 1.20	12	56	45⅞	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
23	12⅝	ASALtd .80		78	17⅞	16½	17⅜	
11⅛	7⅞	ATOInc .40	6	90	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	37¼	AbbtLab 1	14	94	46⅝	45⅝	46	— ½
13⅛	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	24	25	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
4½	2⅛	AdmDg .04	5	29	3	2⅞	3	
18¼	9⅞	AdmEx 1.15e		8	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3¾	AdmMill .05e	8	19	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	Addressg .10g	19	84	13⅞	10½	13⅛	— ¼
26¼	22½	AetnaLf 1.20	8	448	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
9¼	4⅛	Aguirre		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17	9⅛	Ahmans .22	6	354	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	Aileen	60	80	3⅛	4	3	— ⅛
38¼	29¼	AirFrgt .20b	13	296	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
15⅞	11	AirbnFrt .68	11	14	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
35⅝	17¼	Airco 1.16	7	122	31	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	13⅞	Alcoa 1.20	38	44	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
14⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
114	104½	AlaPow pf 11		z10	114⅝	108¼	110¼	— ¼
105	87	AlaP pf 9.44		z2500	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— 2¼
94⅝	78	AlaP pf 8.16		z260	92½	92	92	
93½	70¼	AlaP pf 8.28		1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅝
21½	18⅛	Alasin .60e	8	102	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	14	Albanyin .72	9	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
23⅞	10⅞	Albertsn .72	7	145	20¼	20	20	— 1
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	23	286	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
22⅞	14½	AlcoStd .80a	7	84	21	20¼	21	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	AlconLb .36	15	54	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18⅞	7½	AllegCp .90e	16	10	13⅞	13½	13½	
25⅝	21⅝	AllsLud	8	93	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	16⅞	AllsPw 1.68	8	36	14	13⅝	13⅞	
20	9⅞	AllenGrp .60	7	36	14	13⅝	14	
47⅝	30⅝	AldCh 1.80	10	x539	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅞	AldMnt .64	8	95	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	40⅝	AldStr 1.80	6	83	42⅞	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
6	2¼	AldSus .90	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30	19⅞	AllsChal .60	9	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9⅞	6⅝	AllrtAut .60	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	6⅞	AlphPrt .25e	6	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	38½	Alcos 1.40	12	204	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
41½	30	AmalSug 3	7	5	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	13	145	54⅝	54⅛	54½	— ⅛
59⅝	52½	Amax pf 3		5	71½	71½	71½	
24⅞	17⅝	AMBAC 1	8	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
21⅝	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	3526	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
36½	24⅝	AGEnd 1.96e		338	76½	74	75⅞	— 1½
89⅞	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		79	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	13⅝	AAirFlt .56	9	210	13½	12⅝	13	— ½
16⅝	8⅝	AmAir	7	175	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
17½	4⅞	Amcord 1	5	3	14⅝	14½	14½	
15⅞	11¼	AmBeer	9	123	45	44¼	44¼	
46	23⅛	ABrnds 2.92		10	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
26	21	ABrnd pfl.70		640	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
42⅝	19⅞	AmBdcst 1	17	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
12⅛	8⅝	AmBldM .32	4	762	39	38½	38⅝	
39⅞	30⅝	AmCan 5.08	8		32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
24	21	ACan pf 1.75		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
3	1⅝	ACentry		61	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅞	12½	AmCred .81c	5	41	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	23½	ACyan 1.60	10	199	24	23⅞	24	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ADualVt		5	7½	7½	7½	
36¼	9½	AFamily .32	8	112	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
24	7⅞	AmFinSy pf		z160	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	AGSBd 1.96e		11	25	25	25	— ⅛
19	15	AGenCv 1.32		8	16⅝	16½	16½	
31⅞	12⅝	AmGnins .66	6	798	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
30	21⅝	AGnIn pfl.80		9	29	28½	28½	— ½
22¼	13⅝	AmGin pf.90		1	20⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19	10	AmHoist 1	5	67	16⅝	18⅝	18½	
37⅞	27⅞	AmHome 1.10	16	554	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
37¼	25⅞	AmHose .40	16	390	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ½
6⅛	2⅝	AmInvst .20	28	32	3	4⅞	3	— ⅛
14½	5⅞	A Medcl .24	9	48	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	AMedcp .10	6	37	10⅛	10	10	
7⅞	3⅝	AmMotrs	6	184	4⅛	4	4	
46	33¾	ANatR 2.64	8	128	45⅛	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	AmSeat .40	7	64	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	10⅝	AShip	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
30⅛	16¼	AmStd 1.30	7	108	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ½
8⅞	5½	A Std pf 4.75		6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8	6	AmSteril .30	14	145	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
23½	26¼	AmStrs 1.90	5	8	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
64¼	50⅞	ATT 6.05	10	795	63⅝	62¼	63⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	55	ATT pf 4		121	66⅛	65⅛	65½	+ ⅛
50⅝	43⅝	ATT pfA3.64		3	49⅛	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	45	ATT pfB3.74		44	50	49⅞	50	
12⅝	8⅝	AWstWK .76	6	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
18⅝	16½	AWat pf 1.43		z100	18½	18½	18½+	¼
19¼	14⅞	Ameron 2.60	7	28	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
12⅝	5½	AmesD .16e	5	11	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
30¼	19¼	Ametek 1.40	10	24	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
19⅞	13	AmfacInc 1	8	20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
18⅝	9	AMIC .08e	7	16	15⅞	15½	15½—	¼
25⅝	24	AMPInc .48	12	330	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞—	¾
13¼	8½	Ampco .60	9	6	12½	12½	12½	
9⅝	4⅝	AmpexCp	13	94	8½	8⅛	8½	
3½	1¼	AmrepCp	6	15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
25⅞	19	Amstar	5	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .68		63	48½	47⅝	48	
54½	34	Amsted 2	8	63	54⅛	54	54⅛	
8⅝	4½	Amtel .36	11	53	8⅛	7⅞	8	
32⅞	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	6	33	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞—	½
24⅝	22⅝	AndClay	8	14	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
8⅛	5	Angelica .16	9	51	7	6⅞	6⅞	
10½	5⅝	Anixter .20	7	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12⅝	7	AnsulCo .52t		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅝	10¼	Apache .50b	7	81	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
36	23⅛	ApcoOil	37	164	37½	35¾	37¼+	1⅛
3⅞	1⅛	ApecoCp		46	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	2½	ApplMg	11	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅝	9⅝	ArcatsN .60	8	42	16⅛	16	16⅛	
31⅛	17	ArchDan .20	8	62	18⅝	18	18	— ⅝
6	3⅛	ArcticEnt	10	274	5⅝	5	5¼+	⅝
3½	1⅞	Aristar	7	32	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
20	16	ArizPSv 1.48	7	1630	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
118	103¾	ArlPrf 10.70		z9800	116⅝	116¼	116¼+	¼
14⅝	6	ArkBest .40b	6	38	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
32¼	21½	ArkLGs 1.80	9	85	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2	ArlenRty		5	3⅛	3	3	
5⅞	4¼	Armada	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.80	8	125	29⅝	29½	29½—	⅛
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		20	29⅝	29½	29½—	⅛
32⅞	23½	ArmstCk 1	11	195	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	⅛
24⅝	16	ArmRu .95	5	26	23⅛	23¼	23⅛+	⅛
20⅝	18⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
18	9⅝	Arvin .52e	5	59	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
30¼	25⅛	Arvinin pf 2		4	30	30	30	
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	16	224	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
36⅞	29⅝	AshOil 1.90	7	219	34⅝	35	35⅛+	⅝
40	37½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	57	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
15¼	8⅝	Athlone .80	5	54	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	½
2⅛	1⅝	AtlcMtg		1	2	2	2	
24⅝	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	9	40	23⅛	23¼	23¼—	½
60½	49¼	AtlRich 1.60	14	591	55⅝	54⅝	55	— ¼
202½	107	AtlRch pf 3		1	188¼	188¼	188¼—	½
75	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		190	69⅛	67⅝	69⅛—	⅝
24¼	16⅝	AtlasCp	10	58	21⅝	21	21⅛+	⅝
35½	23¾	AutoDis .24	17	227	24	23½	23¾—	¼
15⅛	9⅝	AutoInd .24	6	41	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11⅛	6	AvcoCp	3	172	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
7⅞	½	AvcoCp wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		12	44⅝	44½	44½+	⅝
29⅛	17½	Averymt .36	17	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
15⅛	7½	Avis Inc .40	7	129	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅞	10⅛	AvnetInc .60	7	342	17½	17¼	17¼—	½
50⅛	32¾	AvonPd 2	16	448	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅝

B

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
35¼	16¾	BabcW 1.20	7	29	35	34¾	34¾—	¼
14⅝	4¼	Bache .40e	5	63	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
12½	7⅞	Baker In .36	10	657	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
55	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	13	213	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅝
13⅝	8½	BaldWn .88	7	12	13⅝	12½	13½—	⅛
25¼	18⅝	BallCo .80	6	34	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ½
49	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	26	998	46¼	43½	46	+ 3
22⅛	21⅞	BallyMf wi		326	23⅝	22	23¼+	1⅝
28⅝	22⅝	BallGE 2.88	8	179	26⅝	26⅛	26½—	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	BanCa .60	24	21	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	¼
32⅞	12⅞	Bandag .20	10	362	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	½
14⅝	4⅝	BangPnt		5	7⅞	14⅝	14⅝	23¼
24½	12½	BangP pf 2	2	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
38	28⅝	BankNY 2.32	6	9	35	34⅞	35	
16⅝	11½	BkofVa .88	6	35	15	15	15	— ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	BankAm .80	11	840	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ⅛
42	28⅝	BankTr 3	8	233	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
29½	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
37⅝	25⅝	BarbOil 1.40		10	36⅝	34	34½+	½
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	13	65	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	BarnsGp .80	7	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
31⅞	23⅝	BatesAlf .80	30	66	27⅝	26⅝	27⅞+	⅞
39¼	25	BauschL 1	14	185	37⅝	36⅛	36⅞+	½
46⅝	33	BaxTrv .24	20	269	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅞	BayStG 1.88	8	17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig .24	244	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
28⅝	21⅞	BeatFds .84	10	443	26⅝	26	26½—	½
26⅝	22⅝	Becmn k.32	17	60	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
42⅞	29⅝	BecDick .60	14	169	31	30¼	30⅞—	⅛

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
24⅞	14	BeechA 1	8	49	24⅛	24	24	— ⅝
17⅞	7⅛	Beker .28		35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
29⅝	13⅝	BelcoP .70e	8	131	29	28⅛	28¼	
27⅛	15⅝	Belden 1.32	8	5	22½	22½	22½—	¼
11⅛	7	BeldnHe .34b		6	8	7⅞	8	
25	15	Bellhlow .84		4	24	19⅝	19⅛	
52	44½	BellCds 3.72	6	115	47⅛	46½	46⅞—	⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Bemis 1.20	8	34	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
46¼	37⅝	Bendix 2	10	263	45	44½	45	
94½	66	Bendix pf 3		2	95	95	95	+ ½
27⅝	17⅝	BenfCp 1.60	5	165	25⅛	24⅝	25½	
61	46⅞	Benef pf 4.30		11	57½	57½	57½+	½
2⅝	1⅝	Bengt B .07e	10	1414	2⅝	2	2⅛	
6¼	2⅝	BerkeyP		35	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
24½	13⅝	BestPd	11	119	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
48	33	BethSt 2	10	611	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞—	⅛
35⅞	27⅝	BigThree .40	16	51	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	⅛
26⅝	15⅝	BlackDr .48	61	710	18½	18⅛	18½—	½
14⅞	5	BlairJn .64	6	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
20¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1.08	7	32	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
24½	14⅞	BlockHR 1	12	842	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	2⅝
31⅝	20¼	BlueBell	11	253	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	¼
6⅞	3⅝	Bluebird .05e	8	49	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	BobbieBr		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
46¼	24⅝	Boeing 1a	10	177	39⅝	38¾	39⅛	
33⅝	23½	BoiseCas .80	9	350	31⅛	30½	30½—	⅝
24¼	17⅝	BkMnIn 1.20	10	11	23⅝	23¼	23½—	½
35½	26	Borden 1.40	9	616	32	31⅝	32¼—	⅝
31⅝	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	8	55	31⅝	31	31¼+	⅛
5	2⅝	Borrmns		32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27½	22⅝	BoseCp 2.44	10	40	27⅞	27	27⅛+	⅛
97	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z350	96½	95½	95½	
13	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		30	13	12⅝	13	
13⅞	10⅞	BosE pf 1.46		50	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅛	Brandt 24	8	300	10	9⅝	9⅞	
43⅝	15¼	BraunC .60	9	114	41⅛	40	40	— ⅛
33⅝	26⅛	Brig Str .92	14	118	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅛
63⅝	60⅝	BristMy 1.80	13	187	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛—	⅝
16⅝	9½	BritPet .33e	21	1664	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
36½	25⅝	BrkwGl 1.40	6	8	30	29⅝	29⅝	
21⅞	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	45	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	⅝
27½	25⅝	BkUG pf2.47		5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
13⅛	9⅝	BrownC .72e	5	220	9⅝	9	9⅛—	⅝
26	16⅝	BrwnGp 1.40	8	31	22⅛	22⅛	22½+	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	BrunsFer .40	11	684	8½	8	8⅛—	⅛
19⅛	11	Brunswk .50	9	163	17	16½	16⅞+	⅛
28⅞	11	BrushW 1	7	30	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅝
30¼	18	BucyEr .64	11	133	23½	23	23⅛—	⅝
22⅛	9⅞	BuddCo 1.20	5	43	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
62	49	BuddCo pf 6		z10	60½	60½	60½	
6½	5	BudCo pf .6	8	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	BudgetCp .10r	8	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
28¼	20½	BuffFo 1.40a	7	4	27	27	27	
11⅛	6	Bulova		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
12½	10⅛	BundyCp .80	7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
11	4⅝	BunkRam		12	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
20¼	11¼	BunkR pfl.50		208	20⅛	20	20	
34	23⅝	Burlind 1.40	7	50	27½	27¼	27½—	⅛
49½	31⅝	BurlNo 1.40	7	63	42½	41⅞	42	— ⅛
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
30⅛	19⅝	Burndy .66	12	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
108½	72⅝	Burrghs .80	16	440	73⅛	72⅝	72⅝—	1⅛
30¼	16⅞	ButtesGO	8	148	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛

C

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
61	46⅝	CBS 2	11	90	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝—	½
5½	1⅝	CCI Corp		140	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	CIMtg Gp		15	15-16	15-16	15-16	
5⅛	2⅝	CIRIt Inv		41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
40⅝	28⅝	CIPC Int 4.54	9	315	39½	38⅝	39	— ⅛
7	4⅛	CLAsp pfl.16k		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6	3⅞	CL.CAm .24	5	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
20	9	CMI Inv	19	57	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	CNA Fint	17	112	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16	11	CNA pfA1.80		9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
13⅝	11	CNAI 1.08a		29	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
49⅝	40⅛	CPC Int 2.30	9	55	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛—	
4½	1½	CabCabF		14	3	3	3	
47	16⅞	CabotC 1.40	7	44	44½	43½	44⅛+	⅝
5⅛	2⅛	Cadence	8	15	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Caesars		32	4⅝	4½	4½	
8⅞	3	CalFinl	9	40	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅛	15⅛	CalPUt 1.64	8	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	
17½	10⅝	Callahn .30r	17	13	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
3	¾	CamernBr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16½	CmpRL .60a	16	19	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	CamSp 1.40	12	32	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
24⅝	27⅛	CampTg 1.12	11	123	33½	33¼	33⅝—	⅛
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	17	1	8⅛	8⅛	8½—	⅛
57	42¼	CapCities .20	13	536	54	53¾	53¾	
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .60	17	75	22½	21⅞	22	— ½
3	⅞	CapUMtg		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	29⅛	Carbor 1.12	8	150	35	35	35	
4⅛	2½	CarlingO	17	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅛	10⅝	Carlisle .88	8	7	17⅝	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
71½	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z620	65½	65	65½+	½
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	38	7	6	6	6	— ⅛
24½	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	168	23⅛	23	23	
30⅝	26⅝	CarP pf 2.67	7	40	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
36⅞	21⅛	CarTec 1.80	7	40	36⅛	36	36	
28⅛	11⅛	CarCo .64	12	613	16⅛	16⅛	16½—	⅛
14⅞	12½	CarrGn .88e		3	14½	14⅛	14½+	½
25⅛	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	41	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
42⅝	31½	CartHw pf 2		6	35½	35½	35½	
8⅝	6	CartWall .40	29	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	
11	8	CascNG .50r	10	54	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
17⅝	15	CastICr .80b	8	31	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
62½	50½	CatrpTr 1.60	12	633	52⅛	51½	52⅛+	⅛
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	12	30	17

هكذا من الأصل

tish Banks ain Reduce erest Rates

Bank of England s Out More Cuts

DON, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).— interest rates came down today but the Bank of d made it clear that it did nt any further reduction rest charges, at least for e being.

hly after midday the Bank land stunned the London al community with the nement that it was lowering imum lending rate (MLR) er cent from 12.25 per cent, e immediately.

y market operators had redicting a drop tomorrow MLR of one half point or ollowing reductions of 1.75 in the past two weeks.

bank itself said indications at *market forces* were acting about a fall in the hat the bank felt would be opriately large."

bank said it was therefore the MLR at 12 per cent spending the Treasury bill a under which the rate is calculated "until such as it is capable of being l without change in the ow established."

mercial banks also aned the anticipated cuts in base lending rates followe central bank's action.

onal Westminster, Barclays, nd and Lloyds all said they reducing their base lending to 12.5 per cent from 13 per The base rates are used to ate other lending charges. rated industrial borrowers ally pay 1 point above the ending rate for loans.

ional Westminster Bank executive Alex Dibbs said since the bank cut its base by 1 point last week "there been a further and more ve downward movement in -term interest rates in the on money market.

e executive said he hoped half-point cut in the base ng rate might "encourage trial companies to consider r investment than has rto been evident."

Bank of England's decision tervene directly to peg the mum lending rate was taken market forces ruined the ment's strategy of slowly ng interest rates.

government had hoped to interest rates down gradurom the record 15 per cent ed in October. But in the previous weeks MLR had down 1.75 points, and this s money market activity ndicated a further large fall e rate.

gger IMF Seen Necessary o Banks' Aid to Deficit States

By Paul Lewis

W YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).— xpansion of the Internationonetary Fund is necessary if ican banks are to continue ng prudently to countries g trouble with their balance ayments, Morgan Guaranty Co. says.

warning, in the latest isf the bank's monthly newswas the first to be made ly by a major American that the industry could not nue lending abroad at currates unless governments dered more of the task of cing payment imbalances d by the recession and the r price of oil.

y last Monday, the governof the Bank of England, on Richardson, gave simiarning at a bankers' dinner ondon and suggested that e enhancement of the range ffficial financing facilities able" should be considered.

making its case for more al lending to countries in t, the newsletter, World cial Markets, notes that te banks have increased share of total lending to oping countries in recent cutting the share of intional institutions such as MF.

Share Increases

ween 1971 and 1973, private s put up 20 per cent of the y borrowed by these coun- and international institusome 66 per cent. But en 1974 and 1976, the banks' rose to 42 per cent, while institutions contributed tly more than half.

anwhile, the developing tries increased their total borrowing by 140 per cent to $109 billion.

At the same time, the banks have been lending heavily to such weaker industrial countries as Britain and Italy, which also have big payment deficits.

If the private banks are to continue making "a significant contribution" to all these countries' future need for external finance, Morgan concludes, two conditions must be met: The borrowing countries must follow prudent domestic policies and the rest of the world must help them export more by creating a more expansionary economic climate.

But Morgan also believes official lending agencies should "participate to a greater extent than before in the process of dealing with the potentially severe financial difficulties of individual countries."

Its preference is for an expansion in the lending ability of the IMF, which it notes is running low on funds and can meet only a small proportion of many debtor countries' needs.

rt Clears Slater Misusing Funds

ONDON, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).— British court today cleared s Slater, former chairman of r Walker Securities Ltd., of 15 charges alleging the se of company funds.

e charges had been brought he Department of Trade unthe Companies Act., which ds companies giving cash aid the purchase of their own es.

Optimism Is Drag on Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—The inability of the stock market to generate upward momentum might suggest to the casual observer that investors, particularly in the institutional sector, have lost their nerve.

While the weather's crippling impact on business provides reason enough for recent investor caution, the market's real hurdle may be a surfeit of optimism rather than the reverse. For, whatever the large investors are saying, they have not become nervous enough to drastically change what they are doing with their money, which is keeping it in stocks rather than moving more of it into cash reserves.

While this underlying bullishness about the market's prospects is reassuring to many, it is also part of the problem, as some technical analysts see it. Managers who are bullish enough to be fully invested do not have the cash needed to propel the market higher. That has to come from those who are so bearish that they have amassed large cash positions.

As the Dow Jones industrial average dawdles along below the 1,000-level for the umpteenth time, analysts believe little has occurred to provide any substantial increase in the amount of money available to fuel a thrust to new market highs or to sustain a solid advance.

Cash reserve figures are hard to come by in most institutional sectors. In the mutual fund sphere, where they are available, cash positions continue to be relatively low. Dec. 31 cash reserves of $2.7 billion represented 5.8 per cent of assets. Equity funds were still under redemption pressure last month, limiting the ability of the funds to use their available cash for new investments.

Information on reserves in the bank, insurance, pension and investment counseling sectors is much sketchier, but the latest survey of year-end data from major institutions by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith offers little solace to those who were hoping that fresh sources of buying power had been building up there.

Merrill Lynch received replies from 145 major institutions with individual asset pools ranging from less than $10 million to more than $2 billion. The cash situation improved slightly between October and December in that the portion of institutions reporting low cash pasitions—10-per-cent cash or less—edged downward to 74 per cent of the total from 79 per cent in the previous survey in October.

But this is not being interpreted as newfound bearishness. "We doubt that the improvement indicated a less optimistic view of the market," says Merrill Lynch's Robert Farrell, "because the cash position switched to the 10 per cent to 15-per-cent category rather than to 15 per cent or more. More likely, the modest increase in cash reflected year-end new-money contributions rather than a change in opinion."

Bolstering this interpretation of sentiment among the large investors was another survey finding. The number of institutions intending to increase their equity commitments was up. "This implies that more money might be made available for equities beyond stated cash positions," says Mr. Farrell, "but it also implies that a more optimistic view is growing regarding equity potentials."

Why should this be somewhat disturbing to analysts like Mr. Farrell? "The market makes its best advances when attitudes and intentions are skeptical," he says, "or when cash is high. Conversely, the market has diminished potential and increased vulnerability when attitudes are optimistic and cash is low.

"The current survey shows that institutional attitudes were optimistic even though there was a slight increase in cash. On the basis of our findings, we still consider this situation to be a negative intermediate background influence."

But Fed Will Cooperate With Plan

Burns Says Carter Program Not Needed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said today President Carter's $31-billion economic program is an "inefficient way to stimulate the economy," but said the Fed will cooperate to create jobs and speed economic growth in 1977.

Mr. Burns had both praise and criticism for the Carter program in speaking before the House Banking Committee, saying he thinks Mr. Carter came up with a "prudent" program considering the advice he was getting. "All in all . . . I think he has done quite admirably," Mr. Burns told the committee.

But he also said he did not think such a program is needed, especially the $50 rebates on 1976 taxes which the Carter administration hopes to dispense this spring.

"The Treasury doesn't have this money. The Treasury has to go out and borrow it," Mr. Burns said. "It's not a good habit . . . for our country to get into."

Nevertheless, Mr. Burns said the Fed is maintaining its target for basic growth in the money supply for 1977 at the level the Carter administration thinks is necessary to support its programs.

Mr. Burns's statement to the committee was his first public reaction to the Carter economic program that is being debated by Congress. While Mr. Burns does not need to approve Mr. Carter's plan for it to become effective, the board's money growth policies will be a key to the program's success, if Congress enacts it.

Mr. Burns said the economy is showing good growth on its own and "it is not clear to me that any stimulus is required." He said, "I would have preferred to wait a little . . ."

But he said that considering the recommendations Mr. Carter was receiving for an economic program, including recommendations from the business community, the program is better than he would have expected.

"President Carter has gone about the problem of diagnosing the state of the economy and devising a program with very conscientious care," Mr. Burns said.

"He has put together a fiscal package, the size of which is smaller, more prudent than many urged on him."

Money Targets

He announced money growth targets for 1977 that he said "should be adequate to finance a faster rate of growth" than in 1976. Mr. Burns said the board's target for growth in the basic money supply—cash and money in checking accounts—is 4.5 to 6.5 per cent for 1977, the same target as in recent months.

That should please the Carter administration, since Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told the same committee yesterday that a 4.5 to 6.5-per-cent growth rate should be adequate to support Mr. Carter's $31-billion economic stimulus program. But Mr. Burns warned, as he had repeatedly during the administrations of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, that inflation remains a threat in the economy and cannot be overlooked.

He said there must be a "substantial further reduction" in money growth rates over the next few years if the nation is to succeed in halting inflation, which is between 5 and 6 per cent currently.

He said that as the economy grows in coming months, pressures could build for more widespread increases in wages and prices than occurred during the past year.

Prices Fall on N.Y. Exchange As Volume of Trade Declines

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower today with selling pressure continuing in the blue chips.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.65 points to 947.14. It was off 8.48 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outnumbered advancing issues by about 875 to 530.

Volume totaled 23.79 million shares, down from 25.7 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed selling in part to continuing concern about plant closings and widespread layoffs in the United States caused by a natural-gas shortage in a severe winter and their likely effects on first-quarter earnings—as well as on the inflation rate.

Gulf & Western was the most active NYSE issue and was off 1 3/4 to 15 1/2. Turnover in the issue included a block of 162,000 shares at 15.

Milgo Electronic was ahead 2 5/8 at 33 1/8. The SEC accused Milgo and Racal Electronics of securities law violations in trying to thwart a bid by Applied Digital Data Systems to take over Milgo. Racal raised its bid to $32.50 per Milgo share and extended it to tomorrow. Applied Digital Data proceeded with its bid.

Amerada Hess was one of the most active issues on the NYSE and was up 1/8 to 34 1/4, after trading as low as 33 1/8. Volume was swelled by several block trades. The company reported higher fourth-quarter net yesterday, but an institutionally-oriented analyst said the earnings figures were disappointing.

H&R Block was down 2 5/8 at 19 7/8. A major brokerage house said President Carter's proposed tax reform might make filing easier and cut business for Block.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.37 to 112.59.

AMC's Hope Is to Achieve a Break-Even

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, Feb. 3. (NYT).—Ten years ago, when Roy Chapin Jr. stood before his first shareholders' meeting as the chairman of American Motors Corp., the company was, in his words, "being counted out."

Since then, of course, it has survived and, in many years, prospered. But yesterday Mr. Chapin stood before the stockholders again, in a bleak period of anemic sales, recent heavy losses and flagging finances similar to that of 1967, and delivered his assessment of AMC's prospects:

"We are not underestimating the problems we must solve," he said, "but we have had tough problems before and we are not intimidated by them."

The best he would say for the company's immediate future, however, was that "we hope to achieve a break-even this fiscal year, compared with a loss in the last fiscal year." And the first three months of 1977, he later told reporters, "are going to be a very difficult quarter to make any money."

In an effort to help AMC get through 1977, he announced, the company would offer next fall a new luxury compact model designed to compete with the most luxurious versions of such cars as the Ford Granada, Mercury Monarch, Dodge Aspen and Plymouth Volare. He would not say whether it would be entirely new or an existing car with a special package of luxury options.

Also, Mr. Chapin disclosed, AMC plans next autumn to install a larger, more powerful engine in its Pacer automobile, which has been criticized by some buyers as being sluggish.

Mr. Chapin said that for the short term the company would be able to repay $20 million in five-year notes held by European investors when they mature at the end of February. He reiterated, too, that the company had agreed in principle to renew short-term bank loans amounting to more than $70 million in this country.

He noted also that the sale of an AMC stamping plant in South Charleston, W. Va., to Volkswagen of West Germany, announced Tuesday, "provides us with ready cash without changing our components supply." VW will continue to supply AMC with parts from the plant.

Sales Slump

Nevertheless, the facts remain: American Motors has been in a sales slump for the last year, while sales by the Big Three auto makers have approached record levels. The company lost $46.3 million during its last fiscal year, which ended last Sept. 30. In the fourth quarter of that fiscal year, the company posted a record loss of $51.1 million. In the last three months of 1976, it earned $1.2 million, or 4 cents a share. Analysts called that essentially a "break-even" performance.

So it was hardly surprising that yesterday's meeting produced complaints, criticisms, questions and expressions of disappointment. Judging by the overall response of the audience, there was no mood of rebellion, just a sort of uneasiness.

Aides Urge Japan, W. Germany to Run Deficits

U.S. Asks Allies to See World as a Unit...

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—Worldwide recovery from the worst slump since the 1930s will require major nations "to think of the world economy as a unit," Under Secretary of State-designate Richard Cooper told a press conference yesterday.

Just back from Vice-President Walter Mondale's worldwide swing setting the stage for a heads-of-state summit meeting in May, Mr. Cooper and Fred Bergsten, Assistant Secretary of Treasury-designate, said that Japan and West Germany, as their contribution to stability, must soon allow their economies to run current account deficits.

The notion of these deficits "is not congenial," Mr. Cooper said, but "one cannot envisage an indefinite continuation of the structure of world payments," as in 1975 and 1976, in which the poor nations and the smaller industrial countries largely financed the oil cartel surplus.

He pointed out that the United States for much of the 19th century and Canada until the late 1960s, had a current account deficit, and that meant these countries were borrowing from the rest of the world, contributing to North American development.

What has happened in recent years, the U.S. officials said, is that OPEC surpluses have been absorbed largely by the poor, less developed countries, which have gone heavily into debt to do so, and by smaller industrial countries.

In effect, the message transmitted by the Mondale mission was that it is time for the three leading industrial countries to pay part of the check by absorbing more imports from the rest of the world, and in other ways to reduce current account surpluses.

That would lead to a decline in the deficits of the poor developing countries and ultimately, Mr. Cooper added, what is needed is a decline in the surplus of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

A nation's current account includes trade in merchandise and services, certain private remittances, and economic aid. It is an important component of total balance of payments accounts, which include capital transactions.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bergsten said that the notion of running a current account deficit might be difficult for Japan and Germany to accept, but a current account surplus for the big countries, Mr. Cooper said, "is inappropriate so long as OPEC has a large surplus."

Mr. Bergsten said that after talks in Tokyo, Japanese leaders had agreed "in principle" to the idea of a current account deficit, and in fact had predicted Japan would actually encounter one in the next fiscal year.

The two officials cited "a universal concern" over growing protectionism, which gave them the occasion to warn during their mission that any single nation's "visible steps" toward protectionist devices would be followed in other countries.

On the current account question, there seemed to be less positive reaction from West German leaders, although Mr. Cooper said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was "very responsive" to Mr. Mondale's urgings—with due regard to concerns over inflation—for coordinated economic expansion among the three major countries.

So far, the West German economic stimulus program is pegged to producing only an extra 1/4 of 1 per cent increase in the German gross national product, whereas both the U.S. and Japanese programs are expected to add close to 1 per cent to GNP in each of the countries in a year's time.

Leadership Effect

The question of coordinating the economic expansion, and creating a "leadership" effect from the big three will apparently remain a live agenda topic for the forthcoming summit, scheduled for London in late May.

...But Bonn Seems to Drag Its Feet

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Unemployment in West Germany rose last month to 1,248,900, close to the peak recession figure one year ago, and it is expected to rise even further before the winter weather eases.

But despite urgings from President Carter's economic advisers, and from Vice-President Walter Mondale on his recent trip, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt appears to be resisting pressure to relax West German anti-inflationary policies and try to stimulate faster economic growth.

Mr. Schmidt's Cabinet met Jan. 26, the day Mr. Mondale left Bonn for West Berlin and Rome, and decided to reduce the federal budget deficit for 1977 by more than $1 billion, to about $9.6 billion.

One high-ranking American economist in Mr. Mondale's party criticized the West Germans for being too cautious.

Mr. Mondale said after his return to Washington that he thought he had made progress in convincing the Chancellor that, as leader of one of the "three great engines" of the world economy with Japan and the United States, he could afford to move West Germany ahead faster.

Different View

But the view from Bonn seems to be the other way around. Hans Friderichs, Minister of Economics, sat in on the Mondale-Schmidt meetings and said, "I had the feeling at the end of the discussions that the Vice-President and his economics advisers left here convinced that the federal republic is doing no less than the United States."

The official view is that the economy is basically sound. In explaining the deterioration on the labor market from 4.8 to 5.5-per-cent unemployment today, Josef Stingl, the head of the Federal Labor Office, said most of it was due to cold winter weather—and that the worst probably still lies ahead.

Unemployment was practically unknown here until 1974, and the peak was 5.9 per cent, or 1,350,990 workers, in January, 1976.

But there is growing criticism here, particularly from the labor unions, that the government is not doing enough to overcome the unemployment problem. They want Mr. Schmidt to pump more money into the economy than he plans to—and so does the Carter administration.

Elaborate Explanation

When Mr. Mondale urged him to stimulate the economy in their meeting here last week, the reply was an elaborate explanation of a federal, state, and local government investment program that will begin here in March, if all concerned can agree on the size and financing of it.

As Mr. Schmidt explained it, the program will spend $4 billion to $5 billion over the next two years building harbors, sewage plants, highways, and other projects to aid the hard-pressed construction industry.

One official commented later that Richard Cooper, Under Secretary of state-designate, listened with considerable skepticism.

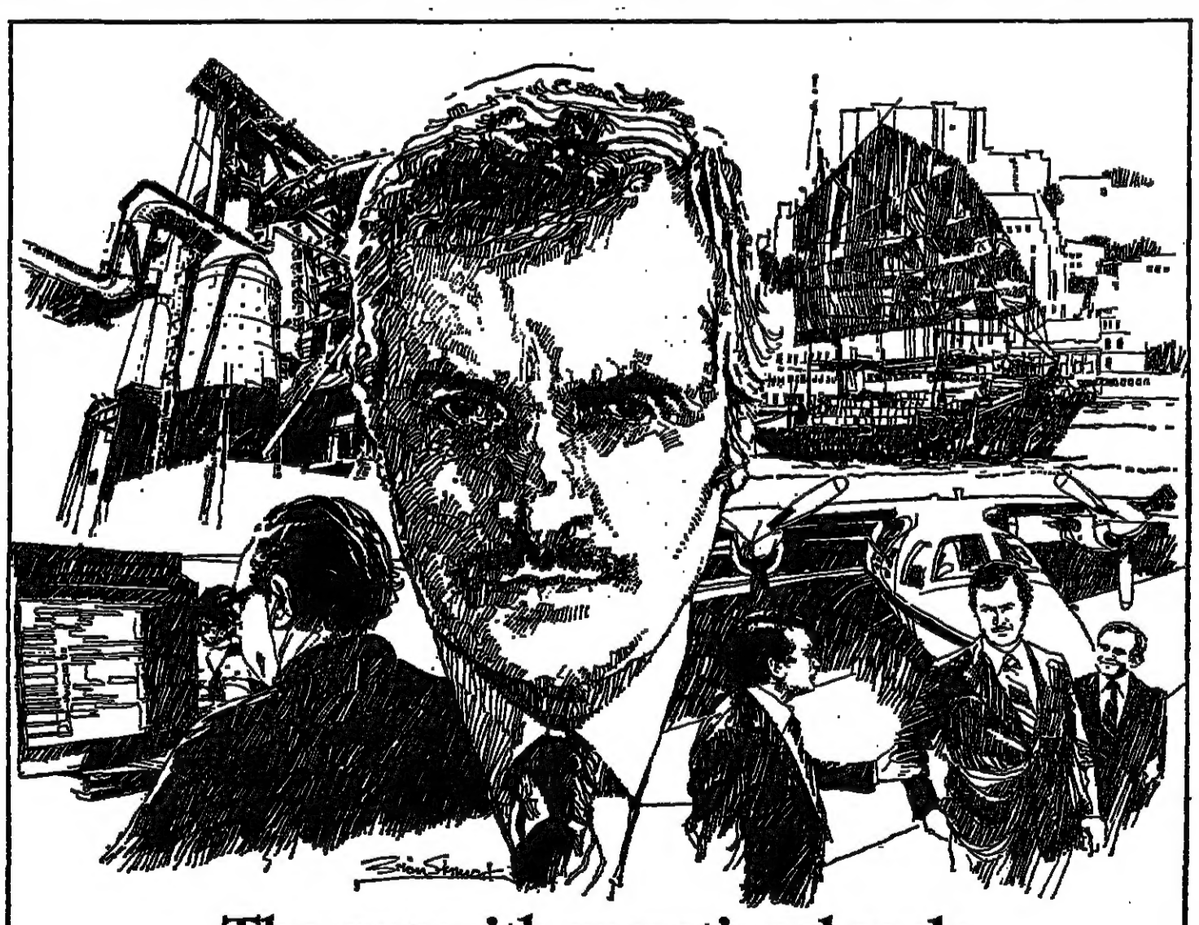
Mr. Friderichs reportedly said that it was unfair to compare the German program, the last in a two-year series of tax cuts, increases in unemployment benefits, and job training measures, with Mr. Carter's economic package of $31 billion in tax cuts, rebates and spending proposals.

Although Mr. Schmidt depends heavily on the labor unions for votes, he has argued for the past two years that keeping inflation under control was more important, for the time being, than trying to create jobs.

Inflation has been dreaded by all Germans ever since 1923, when at one point even a loaf of bread cost millions of marks. Today, however, inflation is just under 4 per cent for the past year, while unemployment has now reached 5.5 per cent again.

The unions have been getting higher wage boosts in the early labor contract negotiations this year—almost 7 per cent, compared with 5.5-per-cent increases in 1976—but they also want the planned investment program doubled in size.

"We're trying to convince the Germans that they can run the risk of a little more inflation," an American economist said after Mr. Mondale's visit; "we've been trying to convince them of that for most of the postwar period."



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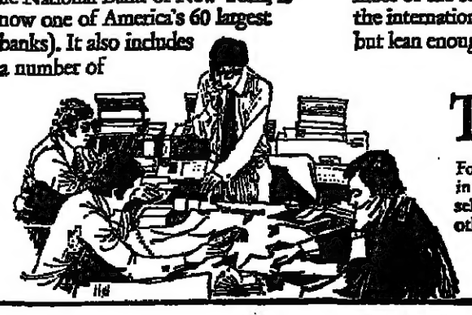

Trade Development Bank

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 3

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
23¾	15	HiltonHtl .92	10	168	21½	21⅛	+⅛
28	19¾	Hobart .92	12	8	22¾	22½	−¼
23½	14¾	HoernW .80	9	85	21⅞	21⅛	
9⅝	5¾	HoffEle .18e	7	14	7⅞	7½	−⅜
20	10⅝	Holiday .60	11	204	11⅞	11⅝	+⅛
30	19	HildyA 1.70t		1	22¾	22	¾ 22¾
45¾	26	HollyS 2.40	3	63	29⅝	28⅞	29⅜+ ⅜
44⅛	24⅞	Homestk 1a	19	72	36⅛	35⅛	36⅜+ ⅜
56⅛	32¾	HomwH 1.60	9	176	45⅞	45¼	45¼− ¾
24½	18	¾HoovBB 1.12	7	6	21½	21	21 − ½
3¾	1⅛	Horizon		36	2⅛	2	2 − ⅛
16½	11⅝	HossAff .32	7	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛− ¼
28½	20½	HospCpA .40	10	48	27½	26⅝	26⅝− ⅛
16	8¼	HostIntl .40	538	34	10⅝	10¼	10¼
18	10¼	Houdail .90a	6	48	18¼	17½	18¼+ ⅞
17⅝	11½	HousMtt .94	8	x25	17⅝	17	17⅝+ ⅝
13⅝	7¼	HousFab .28	7	45	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛
22⅛	15¼	HoushF 1.20	7	233	20¼	20	20¼− ¼
40	29¾	HouF pf 2.50		3	36¼	36¼	36¼
36⅛	20¼	HouInd 1.76	9	514	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝− ½
36⅝	25	HousNG .70	12	906	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞+ ¼
17⅝	9⅝	HowJohn .32	8	217	10½	10⅜	10⅜
17⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20	12	6	17⅛	17	17 − ⅛
8½	4⅛	HughHat .40	6	16	7⅜	7¼	7¼
52½	34	HughsTl .50	14	465	42¼	41½	42¼+ ⅝
18⅝	11⅞	Humana .50	10	87	17⅛	17¼	17½− ⅛
15¼	10¼	HuntCh .24	13	87	11⅞	11¾	11¾− ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	Huyck .40	11	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+ ⅛
20⅝	8¾	Hydromt .52	8	71	20¼	20¼	20¼

I

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
23½	16⅛	ICInds 1.40	7	119	23½	23⅛	23⅛− ⅛
45⅝	33⅝	ICInd pf 3.50		4	44½	44¼	44½+ ½
5¾	3	ICN Pharm	7	66	5½	5¼	5¼− ⅛
47½	34½	INACp 2.10	11	239	43¼	42⅝	43 + ⅛
20⅝	16¾	INAIn 1.59a		7	20½	20½	
13¼	9⅝	IUInt .90	11	416	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝− ⅛
36½	26¼	IUInt A		3	35⅞	35½	35½− ⅜
31⅛	26	IdahoP 2.16	9	64	28½	28¼	28¼− ⅛
23¾	13¼	IdealBa 1.20	9	565	23	22⅝	22¾+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaTey .32b	5	27	8⅜	8¼	8¼+ ⅛
28	22½	IIPowr 2.20	10	96	25⅞	25¾	25¾− ⅛
30	25⅛	IIPow pf2.35		x40	29	29	29 + 1
54¾	50	IIPow pf4.47		z1300	53	52¾	52¾ ¼
18⅛	10¼	ImpICpA .24	5	78	15¼	15⅛	15⅛− ⅜
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	14	172	33	32⅝	32¾− ⅜
7¾	4¾	IncCap		24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛− ⅛
10⅛	8⅞	IncCCo .88e		4	9½	9½	9½+ ⅛
88⅛	67½	IndIM pf7.76		z100	86½	86½	86½+ 1⅛
96	76⅛	IndIM pf8.68		z10	96	96	96 + ⅛
119½	102	IndIM pf 12		z1250	118	118	118 − ⅛
29	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	7	2	28⅞	28¾	28¾− ⅛
25½	20	IndplPL 1.82	10	33	24½	24¼	24¼− ⅛
18	12½	IndlNat 1.20	7	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝− ⅛

J - K

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
16⅛	6⅝	InexcoO	23	1028	16⅝	14¾	16 + ⅞
95½	65	InserR 2.68	12	118	67	66⅝	66½
57½	44¼	InsR pf 2.25		4	46½	46	46½− ¼
34	21	Inind Con 1	8	12	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+ ⅛
58⅝	41	InlndStl 2.60	9	120	47¾	47	47¼− ⅛
17¾	7¾	Inmont .80	7	158	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
15	8⅝	Insilco .80e	7	39	15	14¾	15 + ⅛
19½	12¾	Insil pfA1.25		11	19	18¾	18¾− ⅛
31¼	20¾	InspCop .50e		4	28¾	28¾	28¾− ⅛
2½	1	InstInvTr		3	1½	1½	1½
10¼	7	Intecon .36	7	14	9¾	9½	9½− ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	IntercitDiv		13	7½	7⅜	7½+ ⅛
42½	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	6	23	36⅝	36½	36⅝− ⅛
x288½	222⅝	IBM 10	17	x623	271¾	269¾	270 − 1¾
28⅝	19	IntFlavF .44	20	725	19¼	18⅞	19 − ⅛
33⅛	22⅝	IntHarv 1.85	5	247	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞
42¼	32¾	IntMinC 2.40	6	199	39¾	39⅛	39⅝
16⅞	6⅛	IntMng .40e	7	16	16¾	16½	16¾
20⅛	15⅛	IntMulti .85	7	17	19¾	19½	19½
79	x56½	IntPaper 2	10	653	57⅞	57	57½− ⅛
8	5⅝	IntRectif .20		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛− ⅛
34⅞	22⅛	IntTT 1.76	9	671	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
63⅝	44	IntTT pfH 4		10	63¼	62½	63¼+ ¼
59½	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		3	59	58½	59 − ⅛
58¼	41¼	IntTT pfK 4		52	57⅝	57	57⅝− ⅛
41½	27⅞	ITT pfN 2.25		26	40	39¾	40 − ¼
63	45⅝	ITT pfI 4.50		3	62¼	62	62¼+ ¼
32	22¼	Intrpco 1.45	7	13	30½	30	30¼+ ⅛
32	16⅝	IntrpGo 1.60	7	21	31½	30¾	30⅝− 1
17¾	14⅞	IntrsPw 1.45	10	14	17⅝	17¾	17⅝+ ⅛
7	4¼	IntrstUn .24	21	45	6⅛	6	6
25¼	19	¾IowaBt	4	173	23¾	22¼	23½+ 1¼
17⅝	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	9	39	17¼	17	17¼+ ¼
22⅝	17¾	IowaIlG 1.84	11	65	23	22⅝	22 + ⅛
26	21⅞	IowaPL 2.10	8	23	25½	25	25½+ ½
23⅝	17⅝	IowaPS 1.80	11	35	22	21¾	21⅞− ⅛
6⅝	3¾	IpcoHsp .85e	10	33	6⅛	5⅞	6
18⅝	8⅞	ItekCp	33	421	17¾	16⅝	17⅛+ ⅛
15⅞	5¾	ItelCp .30	6	148	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
17½	16⅝	JamesF .80	10	668	16½	15¾	16 − ⅜
23⅞	13⅝	Jantzen .80	6	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
18¾	7½	JapanF .98e		58	9⅝	9½	9⅝+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	17	11	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝− ⅛
103	82	JerCe pf9.36		z500	101½	99½	101½+ 1
130	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z240	127¼	127¼	127¼
113	100½	JerCen pf 11		z50	112	112	112
8¼	3⅝	Jewelcor		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛− ¼
35⅝	23	JhnMan 1.40	9	303	29⅝	29⅛	29⅞+ ¼
96½	65½	JohnsJn 1a	20	365	69¼	69	69¼− ⅛
17¼	12½	JohnsEF .80	5	70	13½	13⅛	13¼
34	12⅝	JohnCn 1.20	9	271	34¼	33⅛	33¼− ⅛
60¼	26¾	JhnCont pf 2		10	61	60	61 + ⅝
19⅝	12½	JonLogn .50	5	139	14⅝	14½	14⅝− ⅛
21⅞	20⅝	Jorgen 1	3	2	21	21	21 + ⅛
21⅛	16	Jostens .80	10	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝− ⅛
50⅞	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.30	11	220	43⅛	42½	43⅛+ ⅝
4⅝	1½	JugtcoMi		17	1⅞	1¾	1¾− ¼
40⅛	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	17	38	36⅝	36½	36½
66	59¾	KaiAgr 4.12		3	63	63	63 + 1
76¼	57	Kal 57pf 4.75		3	71¾	70¾	70¾+ ¼
11⅞	5⅞	KalsCem .50	10	106	11⅝	11⅜	11½− ⅛
17⅛	12¾	KalCe pfl.37		6	16½	16⅛	16⅛− ⅛
32⅝	24	KalCe pf2.50		3	31¼	31¼	31¼− ½
13⅛	9⅛	Kane MII .38	4	x20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
31⅝	19¼	Kansb 1	11	82	32⅝	31¼	32¼+ ⅞
30	25	KCPL pf2.23		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ⅛
28¼	27½	KCPL 2.46	9	147	27⅝	27½	27½
24½	14¾	KanNb 1.32b	9	34	24	23⅞	23⅞
24	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		14	22⅝	22½	22½+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	KaufBrd .06e	15	133	8⅛	8	8 − ⅛
16⅝	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50		4	18	18	18 − ⅛
11¾	4⅞	KeeneCp .30	8	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝− ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	8	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
28¼	20	Kellogg 1.10	15	66	26	25⅝	25⅞+ ⅛
17⅞	12	Kellwood .80	5	37	14⅝	14½	14⅝
28½	20⅛	Kemmrl .96	10	2	25⅝	25¼	25¼
36⅝	25⅝	Kennct .70e	104	199	28¼	28	28⅛
23⅝	20	KyUtil 1.84	8	23	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛
22	13	KerrGis .40	5	90	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛− ¼
82¾	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	14	201	74⅝	73½	73½
22⅛	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	7	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛− ⅛
33⅝	18⅛	KiddeW 1.20	7	17	29¼	29	29⅛− ⅛
70	40	Kid pfA 2.20		1	61	61	61 − 2½
53½	41	KiddepfB 4		21	50⅛	50½	50½
53	43	KiddepfC 4		22	50⅝	50½	50⅝− ⅛
47½	36¼	KimbCl 2.20	6	454	44⅝	42⅝	44¼+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	21	12	11⅞	11⅞− ⅛
20¼	12⅝	KirschCo .90	15	7	15	15	15
39⅝	26⅞	KnightRid .72	12	4	36¼	36½	36½− ⅛
19	8⅛	Koehrin .50e	7	91	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛− ⅛
36½	28	Koeh pf 2.75		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+ ½
26⅝	20	Koppers .90	9	55	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
8	3¼	Koracrp	4	10	7½	7⅜	7½− ⅛
47⅝	40⅝	Kraft 2.12	9	296	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝− ⅛
43⅝	31¼	KresgeS .32	17	1969	35½	34⅞	34⅞− ⅛
16¼	10	Kroehler	15	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝− ⅛
25¼	17⅝	Kroger 1.44	8	207	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+ ⅛
14⅝	4½	Kysor .60	11	14	13⅝	13¼	13⅝

L

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
5⅝	3¼	LFE Cp	21	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
17¾	10	LTV Cp	5	391	12⅛	12	12⅛+ ⅛
23	13⅛	LTVA .35f		1	16	16	16 − ⅛
54¼	42½	LTVCp pf 5		1	51½	51½	51½− ⅛
24⅛	17½	PacGas 1.66	8	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾− 1
21⅝	12	LamSes 1.10	13	62	21	20⅝	20⅞+ ¼
15⅛	11¼	LaneBry .80	7	2	12¾	12¾	12¾− ¼
11⅞	8½	LawrCh .40	18	9	10	9⅞	9⅞− ⅛
15⅝	6⅛	LearSieg .50	7	329	15	14⅛	14⅝+ ⅝
39⅞	27⅞	LearS pf2.25		2	39½	39⅛	39⅛+ ⅝
29	10⅝	LeedsN .60b	14	35	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛− ⅛
19⅝	12	Leesona .75	6	221	18⅛	18	18¼
16⅞	10⅛	LehPCt 1	10	21	17⅛	17	17
2	⅝	LehVally		73	1⅝	1½	1½+ ⅛
13¼	10½	Lehmn 1.25e		149	11⅝	11	11½− ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Lenner		29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
26¼	16	Lancs 1	9	14	21½	21¼	21⅝− ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	LesFay .40b	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
13⅛	6⅞	LevFrCap		4	12⅝	12¼	12¼− ⅛
21⅛	16	LevFin .75a		21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛− ⅝
30⅝	18⅝	LeviStra .80	6	221	28½	28	28 − ½
8½	4	LeitzFv	19	163	9⅛	5⅞	5⅛
37⅝	21⅝	LOF 1.80a	7	152	34½	34	34¼+ ⅛
19⅞	9½	LibrtyCp .52	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛− ⅛
36¼	29⅝	LigglGp 2.50	8	10	34⅞	34¼	34⅞+ ⅝
60	42¼	LillyEli 1.20	15	1495	43⅝	42⅞	43 − ⅜
36⅞	24	LincNat 1.68	11	147	35	34⅛	34½
23¼	18	LincNtpf 3		3	20	20	20 + 1
19⅝	15¾	LincPl 1.32		11	19¼	19⅛	19¼+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	LionelCp	8	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
17¾	6⅞	Littonin .16f	14	359	14	13⅞	14 + ½
44	27	Litin cvpf 3		1	39	39	39 + ¾
21⅝	16¼	Litton pfB 2		7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝−
12½	6⅝	Lockheed	3	153	10	9⅝	10 + ⅛
19⅛	16⅝	Loctite .12	13	17	17½	17¼	17¼− ¾
37½	21	Loews 1.20	6	199	35	34½	34½− ¾
11¾	6	LomaFin .50	9	48	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
17¼	11¼	LomAl .71e	16	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝− ⅛
22¼	14	LonStar 1.10	10	69	21⅝	21	21⅛− ¾
18⅝	15⅞	LngIsLt 1.56	7	115	16⅞	16⅝	16¾
92¼	7.	LIL pf 8.72		z100	90⅞	90	90⅞+ ⅞
130	1x2	LIL pfN 13		z100	129¾	129¾	129¾− ⅛
28	24⅝	LIL pfO 2.47		44	27¼	27¼	27¼
39½	27⅞	LongDr .12e	19	31	29½	29	29 − ¼
x7¼	1⅛	LorinCp .40	8	43	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝− ⅛
31¾	22	LaLand 1.28	12	339	30¼	30½	30⅝+ ⅛
18⅛	12	LaPacif .20b	11	114	16¾	16½	16½− ⅛
27⅞	21¾	LouisGs 1.92	9	40	26¼	26	26 − ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Lowenst .60	22	19	13⅝	13⅝	13½− ⅛
44⅞	31⅛	Lubrizol 1.10	14	34	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞− ⅝
17⅛	13	LuckyS .65b	14	469	15⅞	15½	15⅝+ ⅛
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		23	8⅛	8	8
30½	22	LukenSt 1.60	6	4	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
24⅝	12⅛	LykesCp .40	3	142	13¼	12⅞	13 − ⅛
47⅛	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		19	32⅛	31¾	32 − ⅛
8⅝	4	LynCSys .30	11	4	7⅛	7¼	7⅛− ⅛

M

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
19⅝	10¼	MBPX .40e	4	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛
42¼	25⅝	MCAInc 1b	7	159	40	39	39½− ⅝
5⅝	3½	MEI Cp	5	12	4⅝	4½	4½+ ⅛
21½	10⅝	MGICIn .10		299	16⅝	17⅛	17⅛− ½
12	7⅛	MacAF .60b	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5⅞	3¾	MacDon	5	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Macke .36	6	37	6	6	6
10⅛	4⅛	Macmill .50	7	166	9½	9¼	9¼− ¼
38⅝	23⅝	NCRCp .72	11	303	32¾	32	32⅛− ½
23¾	12⅞	NLInd 1.20	10	529	23⅝	23⅛	23¼
24¾	15⅞	NLTCp .44	7	54	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝− ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	NVF 2.45f	7	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
51⅛	35⅛	Nabisco 2.52	10	46	47¾	47¼	47¼
36½	20⅛	NalcoCh .96	15	68	32½	32¼	32⅛− ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	NarcoScl .60	8	5	13½	13¼	13¼− ⅛
20	10¾	NashuaC .68	11	141	16½	16¼	16½+ ⅛
18⅝	11	NatAirl .50	19	185	11⅝	11¼	11⅝− ⅛
16⅛	10½	NatCan .57	5	44	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+ ⅛
29¾	21	NCan pf 1.50		5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+ ⅛
43¼	17½	NHChem .40	11	169	17⅞	17⅝	17¾− ⅛
29	23	NatDstr 1.32	4	138	28⅛	27¾	27⅞− ⅛
27½	16⅛	NatDist 1.60	7	243	25¼	24⅞	25 − ⅛
29⅝	21	NatFG 2.16	7	32	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+ ⅛
22½	24⅝	NtFG pf 2.30		5	26½	26½	26½
17⅝	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	10	174	16¼	16	16⅛− ⅛
8	3⅛	NatHom		71	4⅝	4½	4½− ⅛
11⅝	5¼	NatInd .30	4	38	7¼	7	7¼
16	9½	NatInd pf.60		2	11½	11½	11½
26¼	14	NMdCra .09e	14	225	25⅛	24¾	24⅞− ⅛
16⅝	7⅛	NMedE .40	7	107	15⅛	14¾	14⅞− ⅛
24⅞	15¼	NMineSv .50	13	91	23⅝	22¾	23⅛+ ⅝
56½	36	NatPrsto 2	7	36	53⅛	52½	52⅝− ⅜
33⅝	18¾	NtSemic	17	613	19⅞	19¼	19½+ ⅛
15	9⅝	NSvcInd .52	8	18	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
19¾	12⅛	NStand .96	8	37	18¼	18⅛	18½− ⅛
56⅝	44¼	NStarch .80	10	12	49	48½	48½− ⅝
52¼	37⅝	NatSil 2.50	10	39	43¼	43	43¼+ ⅝
5½	3⅝	Nat Tea		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
44⅞	22¼	Natoma 1.40	5	269	44⅝	43⅝	43¾− ⅛
21¼	15⅛	Neptune .50	10	31	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞− ⅛
25¼	17½	NevPw 1.40	6	266	24¼	23⅛	23⅛− ⅝
20⅝	16¾	NevP pf 1.74		z600	19¼	19¼	19¼− 1⅛
23⅝	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	574	22⅝	22¼	22¼− ⅛
16⅞	12¾	NEnGE 1.36	8	179	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛− ⅝
31	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝− ⅛
36⅛	25⅛	NEngT 2.60	10	8	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞− ⅛
31⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	9	135	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛− ⅛
104	83	NYSE pf8.80		z120	100½	100	100
20⅝	11	Newhall .56	13	24	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞+ ⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.40	15	62	26	25⅞	26
16⅛	12⅛	NiagMP 1.24	9	484	15⅝	15¼	15¼− ⅛
40	31⅛	NiaMPf 3.40		z100	38½	38½	38½
48½	40	NiaMpf 4.10		z100	46½	46½	46½+ ½
118½	104	NIM pf 11.75		z250	117½	117½	117½+ ½
4	1⅞	NiagShr .97e		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+ ⅛
31¼	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	31	31	30⅝	30⅝− ⅛
33⅞	27¾	NorWtn 1.76	7	296	30⅝	30	30⅛− ⅛
19⅞	14¼	NorIn 1.25	5	66	18¼	18⅛	18¼+ ⅛
50¼	22¼	Norris 3	4	107	48¼	46¼	46¼− 2¼
49¾	33	NoACoal .50	9	6	45¼	45	45¼− ⅛
8¼	3⅞	NoAMts		101	3⅝	3½	3½− ⅛
34	19⅞	NoAPhil 1.20	8	139	35¼	34½	34⅞+ ½
4⅛	2⅝	NoCair .12a	7	23	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
1⅝	⅝	NoCeAir wt		14	1¼	1¼	1¼
11⅝	9⅞	NoestU 1.02	8	589	11⅝	11¼	11½
20⅝	16	NlMPS 1.44	8	511	19⅞	19	19 − ⅛
53	33¼	NorNGs 2.08	7	78	47	46½	47 + ⅛
92½	79	NoNG pf5.80		z200	92½	92½	92½
30¼	23½	NoSIPw 1.94	9	208	29¼	29½	29½
55	45⅛	NSPw pf 4.16		z10	53	53	53 − ½
118½	107½	NSP pf 10.36		z1000	115	115	115 − ⅛
42¼	25½	NorTel .6	10	169	28¾	28	28 − ⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate .79	1	4⅝	4¾	4¾	4¾−
49½	22⅞	NorInrp 1.40	9	10	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
49¼	22⅞	Northrp 1.40	9	10	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
36¾	23	NwstAir .45	11	200	26	25⅝	25⅝−
57⅝	43¾	NwBnc 1.92	10	21	52¾	52¼	52¼− ⅛
38	24¾	NwtEnr 2	7	67	37⅝	37¼	37¼
37⅝	26⅝	NwtEnr ct 2	7	6	37	36¾	36¾
51¼	32¼	NwInd 2.25	5	421	52⅝	51	51⅞+
27¼	14½	Nwstind wt		79	28⅛	27⅝	28¼+
113	73	NwIn pf4.20		2	115	115	115 +
13⅞	9½	NwMLife 1a	17	25	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞−
36⅛	27⅛	NwtSW 1.20	12	4	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝
36⅛	27⅛	NwtSW 1.20	12	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
39	25¼	Norton 1.80	7	9	37	36¾	36¾−
24¾	17⅝	NorSim .60b	9	698	19⅝	18⅞	18⅝−
54	39½	Norts pf 1.60		8	42	42	42 −
31	14⅝	NucorCp .32	6	75	25	24½	24½−

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1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
12¼	7¼	OakInd .40	9	19	10⅛	9⅞

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 3

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chge from 3 p.m. prev. Close
6¾	2⅛	Safgdln .06e	11	48	6¼	6	6	— ¼
50⅝	39½	Safeway 2.20	10	139	48	47½	47½	— ⅞
15	8	SageCp .24	8	30	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
50	33½	StJoMig 1.30	12	31	38¼	37½	37½	— ½
14⅛	11	StJoLtP 1.12	8	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
44⅝	23⅝	StLsIF 2.50	9	33	43½	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
13⅝	10⅛	StPaUS .96e		26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
50½	33½	StRegP 1.64	9	98	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Salant .24g	5	30	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Sambos .48	9	167	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
15¼	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	95	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅛	SJoanR .99f	5	22	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
11½	6⅛	Sanders	13	274	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+	⅝
40¼	30⅝	SFeInd 2	8	982	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛+	⅝
11⅛	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		27	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
53¼	20⅝	SanFeIn .30	11	158	51⅝	50⅝	51	
14½	9⅝	SargWel .50	8	8	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅞	SauIRE		22	4	4	4	
6⅝	3⅛	SavAStp	25	5	3½	3½	3½	
11⅛	5⅞	SavDnDr .20	9	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9	SavElP .65e	6	30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅛	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		3	15	15	15	
13⅝	11	SavEl pf1.28		3	13⅛	13⅛	13	— ⅛
25⅝	6⅞	SavBM .10e	12	369	24	22	22½	— 1⅝
8⅛	3¼	Saxon	9	129	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
40¼	30½	SchenpPl 1	14	415	40¼	39⅝	40⅛+	⅝
24	15⅝	SchlitBr .68	9	256	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	½
45⅝	36½	Schlumb .80	19	604	62⅞	61⅝	62½+	½
16⅝	11⅛	SCOAin .80	5	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	22	28	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅝
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.30	9	146	25¼	24⅝	25⅝	
22¼	13⅛	ScotPor .84	8	42	22	22	22⅝	
24⅛	14¼	ScotPap .76	9	168	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7	Scotfys .10	11	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
23½	17⅛	ScovIMW 1.20		68	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	1⅛
56	29½	Scovil pf2.50		1	53	53	53	— 2½
8	4¼	Scudder	14	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Scudd pf.63e		x5	9	9	9	+ ⅛
28	16⅝	SeaCont .25	7	132	24⅝	24½	24½+	1⅝
36	20⅝	SeaBcn .2	6	60	34	32⅝	33⅝+	1⅝
6⅝	3	SeaWHA .22		38	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
21⅛	19⅝	Seagram .80	9	51	23⅛	23	23	— ⅝
9⅝	4⅞	Seagr wi .16e	7	3	9	9	9	
16⅝	13⅝	SealPow .80	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16	10⅝	SearleG .52	9	304	12⅝	12	12⅛	
79⅝	61⅝	Sears 1.60a	16	911	82⅝	81½	82	+ ½
9	2⅝	Seatrain		198	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ¼
36⅝	22	Sedgfrd .30	7	145	35⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15	SelgLtz 1.20b	7	21	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	SvcCoInt .20	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11½	Servomt .90	7	23	17⅝	16¼	16½	— 1⅝
11½	8⅛	Shakespr .40	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
28	17⅝	Shapell 1	7	108	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
13⅝	8⅝	ShearPt .22e	3	17	8⅝	8½	8½	
22⅝	15⅝	Skyline .32	20	97	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18½	8⅞	SmithAO .80	5	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
43⅝	28⅝	SmithInt .52	9	142	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
82⅝	58½	SmithKln 2	14	x739	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝	— ⅝
20⅝	13	SmithTr .60	6	4	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
28	15⅝	Smucker .90	6	6	18½	18½	18	
14	10⅝	SoloBas .60	9	99	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
6½	2⅝	Sonesta		18	3	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅝	SonyCp .82e	16	1798	9	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
40⅝	27⅝	SouLin .3e	6	14	40	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	SCarEG 1.56	10	292	19⅝	19	19⅛—	⅛
19	14⅝	SoJerIr 1.56	6	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	Sourkhm .60	6	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
27½	21⅝	Sdhm pf 1.80		8	27½	27	27½	
14⅝	9¼	SoeStBk .40b	10	704	11½	11⅛	11⅝—	⅝
9⅞	5	SoeRes 1.37t	9	21	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
22⅞	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	652	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
17¼	13⅝	SouthCo 1.46	10	833	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
41⅝	31¼	SoInGE 2.64	8	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
58⅝	46⅝	SoNRes 1.85	7	115	58⅝	57⅝	57½—	⅛
39⅝	32⅞	SoNETel 3	9	16	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	9	89	36	35⅝	36 +	⅛
62⅝	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	10	18	59⅝	59⅝	59½—	⅛
6⅝	5½	SouRy pf .50		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
63¼	51¼	SouRy pfA 3			1	59½	59½	59—	½
40⅝	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	9	2	32½	32½	32½—	⅛
27⅛	21	Southnd .50a	11	26	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
47	34	SouRoyt .68	18	95	45	43⅝	43½—	1⅝
24¼	17¼	SwBsh 1	8	30	22	22	22	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	24	29	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
25⅝	16¼	SwFPl pf1.50		5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
15½	13¼	SwPbSv 1.10	9	57	14½	14¼	14½	
14⅝	9¼	SprintFd	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	6⅞	Sparton .40	7	13	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	¼
16½	10	SperryH 1	8	44	16¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
51⅝	37⅛	SperryR .92	9	190	38⅝	38	38⅛—	⅛
15¼	10¼	SprngMl .75	5	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
29⅝	20¼	SuerP 1.10	14	21	26¼	25¼	25½—	⅛
30⅝	26⅝	Squibb .96	13	173	29¼	28⅝	29¼+	½
31⅞	18⅝	Staley 1	6	30	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
7⅝	5⅛	StdPrud .66	14	7	7⅝	7	7⅛	
16⅝	9¼	Standex .80	7	5	17½	17¼	17⅝+	⅝
33⅝	21	StanW 1.72a	9	23	31	30½	30½—	½
18⅝	6⅝	Stanray .80	6	67	19⅝	18⅝	18¼+	¼
24⅝	16⅝	StarrKt 1.12	8	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
12⅝	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		29	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
50⅝	41½	StauffCh 1.44	9	322	46⅝	45⅝	46 —	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	½
21	15	SterDrug .76	11	419	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
6¼	4⅛	StarIPre .06e	6	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16	8⅛	Sterndnt .40	9	x27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
26⅝	17⅝	Stevens 1	11	198	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
37⅝	23⅝	StevRite .80	7	8	36⅝	36½	36½	
23⅝	13⅝	StokVC 1.20	13	10	21¼	21	21	— ⅝
63¼	48⅝	StoneW 2.50	7	145	58	57½	57⅝	
15⅝	12	StonCon .60	5	9	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
21	13⅝	StopShop 1	6	14	15⅝	15½	15½—	½
12½	9	StorTec .67t	7	42	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
26⅝	21⅝	Storer .80	7	33	25½	25⅛	25½	
19⅝	10⅝	StrideRite .80	7	98	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
45½	36½	StwWat 1.32	5	93	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝+	1
50½	30½	SfW pfA 1.40		1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	SuavSho .08e	5	6	5	4⅞	5	
24⅝	14⅝	SubPrG 1.08	6	13	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
34⅝	11⅛	SunChm .40	9	33	33¼	32⅞	32⅝—	½
49	26⅝	SunCo 2	6	93	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
51	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		39	49⅝	49¼	49½—	⅝
28¼	20⅝	Sunbm 1.08	10	72	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
37⅝	17	Sundstr 1	8	24	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9½	SunMig .76r	30	16	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
24½	16⅝	SuperV .66	19	18	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
260	148	SuprOil 1.80	21	39	241	238	238	— 2
8½	5⅛	SupmkG .30	6	74	6	7⅝	7½—	⅛
40¼	16	Suprscop	6	87	19⅝	18½	19⅝+	⅝
7⅝	4	SutorMig	23	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19½	10⅝	Swank .1e	7	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22⅝	16½	Sybron .84	8	121	17⅝	17	17⅛	
14½	12	Sycor	6	34	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
7⅝	4¼	Systron		13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
20¼	12⅛	Ticor .1.10	7	113	20⅝	20⅛	20¼+	¼
11⅝	6¼	TRE Cp	14	94	10	9⅞	9⅞	
39	26¼	TRWIn 1.40	10	55	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
87½	63¼	TRW pf 4.40		2	85½	85½	85½+	½
32½	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	10	25	31½	31⅛	31½+	⅛
11	6⅝	Talley .60	5	66	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
12½	8⅞	Talley pf 1		5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	¼
20⅝	15½	TampEl 1.12	10	48	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
47⅝	26½	Tandy	9	148	39	38⅝	38⅝—	½
21⅝	11½	Tandycft	6	39	12⅝	12½	12½—	¼
12½	5⅞	Tappan .20	10	44	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
49⅝	13	Technicr .40	9	133	38¼	36⅞	36⅞—	1
7	4⅝	Technicir	23	72	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
19⅛	9	Technicn	12	27	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
69¾	44¼	Tektronx .30	14	26	59	57⅝	58½+	½
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .24	7	272	10¼	9⅞	10 +	⅛
88½	22⅝	Teledn 1.45b	6	46	62⅞	62¼	62½	
11¼	5⅝	Telprmt		301	8½	8⅛	8½—	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Telex	12	41	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
37⅝	26	Tenneco 1.88	9	178	36⅞	36⅝	36¾	
18⅛	13¼	Tesoro 1	8	589	16¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
31⅝	25½	Texor pf 2.16		114	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
30	23⅝	Texacm 2	9	1184	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	½
43½	34⅝	TexCom 1.10	11	20	36¼	36	36 —	⅛
41⅝	28½	TexEst 1.85	9	328	40⅝	40¼	40⅝—	⅛
28⅝	24⅝	TxET pf 2.40		11	27	26¾	27	
31⅛	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		25	30½	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
49	29	TexGsT 2	9	165	48	46⅞	47 —	1
16	11⅞	TexInd .1b	14	9	15	14⅝	14⅞	
129¼	63	TexInst 1.32	20	253	83½	83	83½—	¼
11⅝	5¼	Texfnt	16	430	10⅝	10¼	10½—	⅝
30¼	13¼	TexOGs .20	11	83	29⅝	28⅞	29⅞	
22½	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	421	21⅝	21	21⅛+	⅛
37⅝	27½	Texspit 1.20	15	148	31½	31⅛	31½—	⅛
53¼	32	Texgil pf 3		36	53⅞	53½	53⅞+	⅝
9⅝	3	Textil Ind		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅝	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	108	24¼	24¼	24¼	
28⅞	19½	Textr pf 1.40	13	23	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .94	7	58	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
43	33	ThomBet .88	17	8	36¼	36⅛	36⅛—	⅝
13½	7⅝	Thomin .4	9	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
18½	7⅞	ThomJW .30	7	32	16⅝	16½	16½—	
9	3⅝	ThrIfTDg .40	11	53	9⅝	9	9⅛—	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	TidwtMr .40	7	216	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅝
19½	10⅝	Tigerint .40	7	96	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	¼
39⅝	31½	Timeinc 1.15	12	27	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
23½	18¼	TimeMir .60	12	122	21⅝	21½	21½	
59⅝	36¼	Timkn 2.25a	10	11	52½	52¼	52¼+	⅛
16⅝	9½	Tishman	52	20	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
7	4⅝	TobinP .15e		16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14	7½	ToddShip		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
26½	22⅝	ToledEds 2.12	9	32	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
26	25¼	Toledo pf2.21		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
19¼	10	TonkaCp .48	4	30	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	9	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14¼	4⅝	Tractor .20	8	41	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅛
37⅝	19½	TraneCo 1.08	10	20	37⅛	36⅝	37	
39⅛	29	TranUn 1.76	9	129	38⅛	37	37 —	1
15⅝	7½	TWA	5	103	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
19½	11⅝	TWA pf 2		3	18⅞	18¼	18¼	
16¼	8¼	Transam .66	9	669	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
24¼	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		26	23¼	23	23¼	
19⅞	8½	Transco .90	8	98	19	18⅞	18⅞	
13⅛	8	Transcn .52	7	29	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
93¼	91¼	TGPL pf8.64		220	92	92	92	
28⅛	25½	TGPL pf2.50		35	27⅝	26⅞	27 —	⅛
12	6¼	TranOhF .68	4	31	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	29	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
38⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	10	772	30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
44¼	32¼	Traveir pf 2		15	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞+	⅛
22⅝	18½	TriCon 1.56e		81	20⅝	20¼	20½—	⅛
32¼	29½	TriCn pf 2.50		1	31⅛	31⅛	31¼+	⅝
15½	7⅝	Trianind		9	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
18⅛	6½	TriaPac .52e	23	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
23	15⅛	Trintyln .80	6	482	22⅛	21⅛	22¼+	1½
32	24¼	Tropican .30	19	84	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅝
15⅝	11½	TucsnG 1.08	9	230	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	8	49	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅝	11½	TycoLab .40	13	143	21⅝	20⅝	21 +	⅛
24⅝	16	TylerCp .50	7	57	22⅝	22⅝	22½—	⅛
29⅞	21⅞	UALInc .60	29	261	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	⅛
19	13½	UGICp 1.40	8	55	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
31½	27	UGI pf 2.75		x130	31⅛	30¾	30¾	
15½	10⅝	UMCind 1	9	8	15	14⅞	15 —	⅛
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr		11	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
16½	10	UOP .22e		1036	17⅝	16¼	17 +	⅝
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1.50	4	74	34¼	34⅛	34¼+	⅛
29½	18½	UARCO 1.30	7	5	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Unarco .60	4	29	12⅝	12¼	12⅛—	⅝
13⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	84	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
67⅞	58¼	UCamp 1.80	12	259	59¼	58⅞	59 —	⅛
74¼	55⅝	UnCarb 2.80	8	439	56⅞	56½	56¼—	⅛
9⅞	6	UnCmrce	18	19	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	¼
10⅝	4⅞	UnionCp	14	36	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
16½	12½	UnElec 1.36	9	139	16⅛	16	16 —	¼
41	33	UnEl pf 3.50		x40	41¼	41¼	41¼+	⅛
53	44	UnEl pf 4.50		x100	52	52	52	
31	26⅛	UnEl pf 2.73		2	30½	30½	30½+	⅛
87½	72	UnEl pf 7.44		50	84½	84½	84½—	1
6	3⅝	UnFidel	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
59⅞	48⅞	UnOCal 2.10	8	199	57	56½	55⅞—	⅛
76⅛	52½	UOCa pf2.50		2	73	73	73	
102½	76	UPaccp 3.40	12	128	99½	98½	99⅛+	⅛
49⅞	48	UPaCp wi		9	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	⅛
10⅞	7½	Uniroyal .50	196	172	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	⅝—
87	71	Uniryal pf 8		2100	86½	86½	86½—	⅛
11¼	5⅛	UnBrand	12	106	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅝
14⅝	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		42	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	UnitCo .67e		53	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
30½	14	UnEnRs 1.32	6	226	30⅞	30	30½—	⅝
13½	5¼	UFinCal .24	7	69	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
14¼	7½	UnGrnty	14	8	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
24½	9⅝	UnInd .60b	8	23	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
14⅝	6⅛	UnItin pf .42		2	13½	13½	13½	
7½	4½	UnItIsn .10	6	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅞	9¼	UJerB 1.04	8	13	10	10	10⅞	
18½	9⅝	UnitMM .40		36	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
41½	25⅞	UnNuclr	71	61	37	36½	36½—	½
4¼	1⅝	UnPMn	60	160	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.26e		7	16¼	16⅛	16½+	⅛
55	32½	USFidG 2.64	10	106	50⅝	48¼	50¼+	½
26¼	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	13	329	26¼	25⅝	25⅝—	⅝
29½	22½	USGy pf 1.80		2	28⅞	28½	28½—	⅛
19	5¼	USHom .16	9	71	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
8¼	3⅝	USInd .40	9	1934	7⅛	6⅝	7	
38½	19⅝	USShoe 1.20	7	38	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
57½	43⅞	US Steel 2.20	7	2429	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛—	⅝
29⅞	19⅝	USTobac 1.40	13	18	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
39⅝	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	7	263	37	36½	36⅝—	⅛
175¼	113½	UnTech pf 8		20	165	163¼	165	
121¼	104	UnTch pf7.22		4	118	118	118 —	½
20⅛	14	UnTel 1.20	19	302	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	⅝
2⅞	1⅛	UnTel wi		147	2½	2⅛	2½	
24⅞	14¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		5	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
9⅝	4½	Unitred .10	9	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	9½	Univar .56	9	14	10⅝	10¼	10½	
31⅝	16½	UnLeat 1.56	8	36	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝+	⅝
48½	34	Uplohn 1.06	14	168	36⅛	35⅝	35¾	½
15⅛	11⅛	USLIFE .40	6	264	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅝
12⅛	9⅝	UsInt pf .96e		26	10⅝	10	10⅛	
43⅝	23⅝	UtahPL 3.32	9	67	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
34⅝	29	UtPL pf 2.80		10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
54½	42¼	WabR pf4.60		250	54⅝	54⅝	54½	
23	16¼	Wachova .54	10	850	19	18⅝	18⅞+	
5⅛	2⅝	WwchRty		64	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
173	111½	Waldert .50	18	62	19⅝	19½	19½—	¼
17⅞	12¼	Walgrn 1.10	7	18	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
33¼	24	WlrA 1.40e	8	12	29⅝	28¾	27½+	⅛
24⅞	18⅝	WalBus .46	8	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
22⅝	18½	WalMu 1	8	102	23⅞	22⅛	23⅛+	1⅛
39	22⅝	WalM pfl.70		12	41	39	41 +	3
44⅛	28¼	Walt.Jim 1.20	9	118	36¼	35¼	36 —	¼
12⅞	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		x100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
46	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		10	39	39	39 —	½
16⅝	5⅝	WardFd .67		110	6½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅝
30⅞	16½	WarnS 1.20	17	27	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅝
29⅝	17½	WrnCom .60	8	265	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
10⅞	6½	WrnerCo .60	6	6	10	10	10 +	⅛
38½	27½	WarnerL 1	14	560	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
23½	16	WashGs 1.88	6	18	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
20¾	10⅝	WashNat .80	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	
21⅝	12⅝	WashSt 1	7	7	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
25¼	19½	WasWat 1.76	8	36	25⅝

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 3

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	AAVCos .32	4	13	5½	5½	-⅛
9⅝	6⅞	APS Inc .25	8	27	9⅝	8¾	-⅝
12¼	8⅝	ASPRO .56	6	6	12	11⅞	-1⅛
1⅛	⅝	AT1 Inc		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16¾	8	AVCCp .40	3	4	10¾	10¾	10¾
13½	4⅝	AVXCp .25e	8	2	11¾	11¾	11¾
8⅝	5¼	AbrdMf .80b	13	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2	1	AcmeHm		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	AcmePr	5		2¼	2¼	2¼—⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Action .24	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
4¾	1⅛	ActionCp		13	52	4¼	4¼ — ⅛
5⅝	2	AdamRs		8	2	4⅝	4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
16½	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	26	2	203	14⅝	15¾ 16¾+ 1
2	1	AegisCo		9	14	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AeroPlp .15e	5	3	9¼	9¼	9¼— ¼
4¼	1½	AffilCap .10e	4	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	AffilPub .56	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	AfterSix .20	6	3	6½	6½	6½
6¼	4⅝	AlaskAir		5	6	4⅝	4⅞— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alcolac .32e	6	9	9⅝	9½	9½
10	4⅛	AllegCp wt	9	42	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
7⅛	4⅛	AllegAir		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3⅝	1⅝	AllegA wtO		9	28½	27½	28½+ 1¼
27¼	20¾	AllegApfC 3			1⅝	1½	1½
2	⅞	AlldArt		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
17¾	13⅝	AlldThr .88	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3⅛	1	AlphaInd	5	1	3	3	3
7½	3⅝	AltemIl .10e	5	6	7	6¾	6¾— ¼
2	1 1-16	AltecCp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15-16	3-16	AltecCp wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝+1-16
7⅝	4	AltecCrp pf		6	6	6	6
15⅛	8⅛	AlterPds .50	12	29	14⅝	13¾	13¾— ⅝
14⅝	7⅝	AMAX wt		6	9	9	9
8⅝	6	AmBitrt .50	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
20½	15¼	AmBird wt		106	19¾	19½	19½— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	AmBusP .25	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
4⅝	1	AmFletch		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
11¼	5½	AGarPd .34		14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AlntPcf		6	4½	4½	4½
4¼	2	Alsnet .11r	6	17	2½	2⅝	2½
16⅝	7½	AMaizeA .40	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15¾	7½	AMaizeB .40	5	1	5	5	5
6½	3⅝	AMotInns	15	1	5	5	5
37	28¼	AmPetf 2.20	9	3	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
9	4¾	APrecs .28a	6	4	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ASstEq	4	31	5	4⅝	4⅝
15½	7⅝	AmSclE .04e	19	57	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+ ¼
12⅝	8⅝	AmUtil .32e		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
2⅝	2	AngloC .13e	7	24	2⅝	2½	2⅝+ ⅛
7¾	3½	Anken .20	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
4	4⅝	Anthony .19t	4	29	6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅛
6⅞	1½	ApplDta		20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5	1½	ApldDev		20	569	6¼	5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅝
24½	14	AquitCe .30	11	13	15⅞	15¾	15¾+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	ArizCL .10e	11	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
16½	5⅝	ArmhCp .12	3	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5⅝	3⅛	ArrowE	23	20	5¼	5⅛	5¼
6⅝	4	Arundel		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Asamera .25	11	48	12¼	12	12 — ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	AshIOC .20a	9	1	11	11	11 — ⅛
2⅝	⅝	AskinSvc		2	1	1	1
1½	⅝	Atco Ind		170	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
4¾	3	AtlasCM .08e	8	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
11⅝	6½	AtlasCp wt		30	15	14½	14½— ⅛
18¾	11⅝	Augat .20	15	11	44	16	15¼ 15⅝+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	AustraIO .20		12	6½	6⅝	6½+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	AutoTrn .70t	7	19	5½	5⅝	5½+ ⅛
5¾	2¼	AutmBld		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	AutmRad		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —1⅛
4⅝	2	AVEMC .20	9	6	4½	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
27½	17½	Avondal 1.20	9	6	25½	25½	25½+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	AydinCp		10	15	8⅝	8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛

B

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
7⅝	9-16	BRT .30e		7	15-16	⅝	⅝—1-16
3-16	1-32	BRT wt		5	1-32	1-32	1-32
2⅝	1½	BTU Ens		3	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛
10⅛	6	BaderMf .50	3	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
6⅝	4	BakerMi .10e	9	5	5¼	5¼	5¼— ¼
13	9⅛	BaldorEl .24	7	6	12	12	12
7¼	5	BaldwS .32a		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
18⅛	12⅝	BanFd 1.15e		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1¼	⅝	BangPun wt		43	1¼	13½	14 + ⅛
14⅝	6	Banister .20e	6	551	14	3⅝	4 + ⅛
4	2¼	BarcoCa .12	8	99	4	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	BarnesE		3	1	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Barnwl .15e	31	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	BarryR .09e	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5¼+ ⅛
11¼	5⅝	BarryWr .44	8	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3⅛	1⅛	BaruchF		39	2⅝	2½	2⅝— ⅛
3⅝	1	Barwick		3	2	2	2
5⅝	2	Bellind .80a	5	20	5	4⅝	4⅝
2⅝	1½	BelscR .06f	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	2⅝	Bemrus	6	14	3⅝	3½	3½
17⅝	4⅝	BergenB	78	52	6	5¾	6 — ¼
25⅝	12	BrgB pf 1.15		7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅝
4	1⅝	BernzO		9	3	3⅛	3⅛
6¼	4	Berlea .14	9	3	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
6⅝	3	BervenC .06	81	120	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BethCp .10e		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3⅝	1⅝	BeverlyE		54	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14¼	9⅛	BicPen .48	9	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	BigDad	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	BigVSup .26	5	35	6	5⅞	6 + ⅝
18⅛	11⅛	BimmSm .80	6	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Blessng .20	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Blount .20	5	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+ ⅛
9¼	4⅛	BodmAp .40	22	1	5	5	5
29¼	13	BowVell .10	136	51	23¼	23	23¼+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	BradfdN .10	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5⅞	2⅝	Branch .20	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
14⅛	9⅝	BreezcnA 1	3	64	12	11⅝	12 + ⅛
26⅝	15	BrownEn .80	7	4	24	23⅝	24 + ¼
7½	2⅝	BreezeCp		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	BrewerC		2	10	10	10
4⅛	2⅛	BroDart .10e	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	BrooksP .40	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	BrownCo wt		71	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅝
15	11⅛	BrnfA .60	10	2	14	14	14 + ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	BrnfB .60	10	19	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
5½	2	Buehler		9	3	5⅛	5⅛
13⅝	6⅛	BuellInd .40b	5	9	14	13⅝	13⅝

C

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
5	3	Buildex	5	1	3½	3½	3½
5⅛	2⅛	Burgess	6	40	3	2⅝	3 + ⅛
15¼	11⅛	Buring .82e	6	31	15	14⅛	15
12	8¼	Burnsin .60	7	81	10	9⅝	9⅝— ½
12¼	8⅝	Butterin .50	5	6	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛
34⅞	8⅞	CKPet .20e	22	290	34½	33⅝	34 + ⅝
9⅝	6	CHB Food	3	4	6½	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
7	4⅛	CHCCp .16r	8	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
½	1-16	CIMtgwt A		4	5-32	⅛	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CMI Cp	7	60	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
3½	1½	CMTin Inc	45	2	2¼	2¼	2¼
9⅝	6	CRSDes .15	4	1	7	7	7
10	4⅛	Cabicom		48	9	9⅝	9⅝
6⅝	3	CagleA .15	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
14½	12⅝	Caldor		36	12⅝	12½	12⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Calcomp		25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4¼	2½	CalLife	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	CalPrtC	1	10	7⅝	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Camco		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
4	13-16	11-16 CaChbA .25e		38	3¼	3¼	3 3-16+1-16
6⅝	2⅝	CdnExp .05c	12	30	6¼	6⅛	6¼+ ⅛
7⅝	4	11-16 CdnHomO	19	106	7⅛	7	7¼+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	CdnHydr .25	7	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
18	14	CdnPA 1.50	6	33	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛— ⅛
4	3⅛	CdnMarc .20	9	35	3 9-16	3½	3 9-16— ⅛
13⅝	5¼	CdnMerr	13	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
17¼	9⅝	CdnOcci .50	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
48¼	36	CdnSupO	10	4	41½	41¼	41½+ ½
4	2⅛	CapHlPd .20	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
48¼	17¼	Carbon .80a	16	21	47¼	47⅛	47⅛— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Caress .30	7	5	5¼	5¼	5¼+ ⅛
80¼	64	Carnat 1.40a	13	112	71¼	70	70 — 1
15⅝	11⅝	CaroPipl .1b	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛
14	8⅛	Cavitrn .12e	14	189	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	CelluCrt	8	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
6⅝	4¼	CentSec .50e		7	6	6	6 — ⅛
15⅝	4	Cenvill .45g	20	15	15⅛	15	15⅛— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	CerM pf 2.25		38	23⅝	23½	23½— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Certron	50	53	1	15-16	1 +1-16
2⅝	1⅛	CetecCp	11	17	2	2	2
7⅛	3⅞	ChadMill .40a	9	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞— ⅛
6⅝	3	ChampHo		105	3½	3⅝	3⅝
7	3½	ChartMd	6	1	6	6	6 — ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Chem Exp	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
28¼	15⅞	ChlRiv 1.60a	8	3	25⅝	25	25⅛+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	ChlefDev	13	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
18¼	10½	ChildWrld	7	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—1⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Christna .10e	7	123	4½	3½	3⅞+ ⅛
6⅛	4	CineFlve	10	1	4	4	4
2⅝	1⅛	Cineram		2	2	2	2
11½	5¼	CircleK .60	9	21	10⅛	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Citation .40b		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	CityGsFl .68	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Clarkson .20	8	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅛— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Clarostat	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Clopay .17e	5	7	7	7	7
19⅝	12⅝	Cochran	7	60	17	16⅝	16⅝
1⅝	15-16	CohenHat	6	35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
3⅝	2	Cohuinc .12r	24	43	3½	3	3⅛+ ⅛
19½	12⅝	Coleman .68	8	163	16	15⅝	16 + ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	ColonCml	6	18	4⅛	4	4⅛+ ⅛
3	3⅛	ColwellC .32	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
42⅛	31½	Comnco 2	7.4	2	37	37	37
3⅛	1⅝	ComGrp .14		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13⅝	8⅝	ComAll .30a	7	24	10	9⅝	9⅝
11	6⅛	CoPsyc .20a	7	19	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
20	16⅛	ComPS 1.62	8	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
7	2½	Compac		4	33	3⅝	3⅝— ⅝
2⅝	1⅛	CompuD		9	228	2⅝	2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Compmtr		2	6	1⅞	1⅞
13⅝	6⅝	Conchm .50	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
16⅞	4⅛	Concrdf	5	1	5	5	5
12½	5⅝	Condec	4	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Conroy .10e	4	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+ ¼
13⅝	6¼	ConsOG	12	69	11⅝	11½	11⅛
10⅝	7⅛	ConsRef .60	10	10	8½	8⅛	8⅝— ⅛
9⅞	3½	Consyne	12	20	8½	8⅛	8⅝
11½	⅝	ContMtl	16	49	1⅝	1⅛	1¼
1⅛	¼	ContTel wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7½	2½	CoopJar .10e	7	18	7¼	7	7 — ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Cordon	16	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
19	9	CoreLab .10e	10	7	18	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Corenco .80	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Cornelius .48	11	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
28⅝	19¼	CorrBlk 1.40	10	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cosco Inc		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1⅞-16	⅛	Cousins wt		50	¼	3-16	¼+ ⅛
19⅝	13	CoxCC	18	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
6⅝	3⅝	CremrE .12f	68	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Crest Foam		1	1½	1½	1½
19½	12	Crompt .50e	6	10	17¼	17	17⅛— ⅛
41⅝	36	CrossAt 1.20	12	2	37	37	37 — ⅛
34⅝	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	20	33⅝	33½	33⅝— ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	CrutcR .36	29	19	14⅝	14	14⅛+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		52	14½	14	14⅛+ ⅛
15	6⅝	CubicCp .28	7	104	15⅛	14⅝	15 + ⅛
14⅝	11⅞	CurticeB .80	6	1	14½	14½	14½+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	CurtisM .15e	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛

D

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
2	⅝	DCL Inc	13	252	2	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
6½	2⅝	DWG .50t	5	71	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Damon Cre	5	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Damson	26	88	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
28	12⅝	Daniel .18b	10	33	26⅞	26½	26⅝— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Datapd	8	207	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
9⅛	5½	DayMin .20e	17	11	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛
16	9⅛	DeLaRue .32p	7	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
		DelMPr .60	7	11	14½	14⅛	14⅛
10⅝	7	DenTelE	10	36	9⅝	9⅝	9½— ⅛
2⅝	1	DesignJw		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	DevCpA	9	60	7	6⅝	7 + ⅛
37⅛	19¼	DevonGp	12	2550	36¼	36	36
7⅛	3⅛	Diebold		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Digicon		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
1⅝	11-16	Diodes		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	DiFlab .10	16	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
18⅛	11½	Diversey .54	9	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ½
11⅝	6⅝	Dixilyn .40e	6	13	14⅝	14¼	17⅛— ⅛

E

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
42¼	14¼	EDG Inc .25c	3	16	16¼	16¼	16¼+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	EagleC		52	16⅛	16	16
14⅝	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	23	47¼	44¼	47¼+ 2⅛
45⅝	30¾	EastonO .20c	16	1	22½	22½	22½— ⅛
25	17	EstrnC 1.40e	7	2	6	6	6
6	3¼	EazorE .24	5	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛
12⅝	6	Ecodyne .80e	7	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4¼	1¼	Edmos Cp		4	4½	4½	4½
11¼	7⅛	EDO .10e	7	5	14⅛	14	11 — ⅛
9½	4⅞	EnrnhPh .20a	7	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCp .12	8	28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7	4½	ElHose .10r		17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	ElAudD .31f	10	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
12⅝	7½	ElecEng .28	6	8	8⅝	8½	8½— ⅝
3⅛	1¼	Elect Rasch		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20½	12⅝	ElecAun 1.20	8	216	20⅝	19⅝	20 + ⅛
7⅝	4½	EnrgyRes	8	5	6¼	6¼	6¼+ ⅛
11⅝	6½	ErnstEC .64	5	4	10½	10⅛	10½
8⅝	3⅝	EspeyMf	6	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝— ⅝
11⅛	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	6	5	8½	8⅛	8½
8⅞	6⅛	EssexCh .32	6	5	7⅝	3¼	3⅝ 3¼— ⅛
5⅝	1½	EtnLav		14	2	4⅝	4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
15	7½	EvanAr .10r	11	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Executn .27f	14	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

F

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Close
5½	2	FDtInc .01e	92	3	2¼	2¼	2⅝— ⅛
7⅝	4	FabInd .10e	4	19	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Fabjan .40	37	1	4	4	4 + ⅛
3	⅝	FairTex		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
41⅝	20⅝	FalconS 1	11	48	40⅛	40½	40½— ⅝
8⅛	4⅝	FamDolr .16	3	5	5½	5½	5½— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Family Rec	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
2⅝	1	FashFab		27	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
19	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	19	30	17⅝	17	17⅝— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	FedMart .60	5	10	13½	13⅛	13⅛+ ⅛
14⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	16	3	14¼	14¼	14¼+ ⅛
6¼	4	FedRes		25	5	4⅝	5 + ⅛
21⅝	8	Felmnt .12e	23	27	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛
16⅝	5	Felsway .36	5	8	10	9⅝	9⅝
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10⅛	5⅝	Fidelco		15	2⅝	2½	2⅝
5¼	1⅛	FilmCpA		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	FilmDvc .85f	7	35	8	7½	8 + ⅛
11	5½	FinGen .36b	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	FtCmn .25e	14	1	7	7	7 — ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Fstmrk		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	FischrP .48f	7	27	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛— ⅛
17⅝	10½	FlchbG 1.44	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Flagg		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13⅝	7⅝	FlagStaff .03e	10	73	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	2	FlightSf .09e	10	77	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛
1⅝	9-16	Flock		4	⅝	⅝	⅝
5	2⅛	FlowGen		61	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Flowers .60	12	71	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
16⅝	13⅝	Fluteel	10	11	15⅝	15	15 — ⅛
23⅝	10⅝	FlyDlaO	9	26	23⅝	23	23¼+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Foodrm .40	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
11⅝	2⅝	Foodwys		8	4⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	7	FootaM .25e	10	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	4	ForestCt .05e	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
4⅝	2½	ForestLab	5	47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	FoxStaP .50	10	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	FrankNtn .36	7	30

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 3

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
OrtoleHp		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Ormond .26	15	13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
OSullivn .40	7	14	14½	14	14½+	⅛
OutdrSp .16e	22	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
OverNtDr .20	8	12	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
OxfordPl		1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
OzarkA .10a	5	51	4¼	4	4	

P - Q

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
P F Ind		39	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
PNBMR wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
PGEExpl 1.50		4	18	18	18	
PGE pf 1.37		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
PGRd pf1.25		2	14½	14½	14½—	½
PG 4.8pf1.20		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
P 10.18pf2.54		28	29½	28	29 +	½
P 10.46pf2.62		15	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
PG 4.5pf1.13		3	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅜
PG 9.4pf2.37		49	27⅞	27	27⅞+	½
PG 8.2pf2.05		2	24½	23½	24½—	⅛
PGEApf	2	2	23¼	23¼	3⅛	
PG 7.8pf1.96		14	23½	22½	22½	
PGE 9pf2.25		2	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	½
PG 8.1pf2.04		4	23⅝	23¼	23½—	1
PHoldo .16		4	13⅛	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
PacLt pf4.40		280	59⅝	59¼	59⅝+	⅛
PacLt pf4.50		220	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
PNWTel 1.32	9	5	19⅞	19½	19½	
PallCorp .40	13	1	32	32	32	
PandelB		4	18	4½	4⅛	
Pantest .20	7	14	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
ParaPk .20a	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ParkCh .48a	7	3	11⅝	11½	11½—	¼
ParkEl .10e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Parsons .80	6	15	22⅝	22¼	22⅝—	⅛
PatFash		4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Patason		11	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜—	¼
Pencor .20	4	25	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
PennDix wt		5	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
PenEM .60a	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
PenTr 1.20b	6	1	28¼	28¼	28¼+	¼
PECo .68	5	31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
PenbbS .20a	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
Pentron	6	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
PepBoys 1b	6	5	22¾	22½	22¾+	½
PepCom .60	4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
Perini .30a	4	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Pertec	9	24	7⅞	7½	7⅞—	⅛
PetroLe	20	31	16⅝	14½	16⅝—	⅝
PhilLD .34e	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Phoenix		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
PioneerS		7	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
PionTex .80	6	67	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
PitWVa .56a	10	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
PitDM 1.20a	6	25	29⅞	28¼	29⅛+	⅛
Pittway 1.20	12	137	38½	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
Plantland		10	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Plantr n .08	14	12	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
PlyGem .51f	7	5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
PneuSca .80	7	2350	11½	11¼	11½—	⅛
Poloron		23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
Polychr .29t	9	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
PrairieO	18	10	11½	11¼	11½—	⅛
PratL pf2.25		3	34¼	33	34¼+	⅛
PrattRd .30	4	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
PrenHa 1.12	12	4	23⅝	23½	23½	
PresRealI A		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Presley		10	37	11	16½	16½—	⅛
PrimMt .12t	9	9	2⅝	2	2⅝	
ProvGas .80	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
PrdRIE .16		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
PrudBds .24	5	16	4	4	4	
PulteH	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Quebecor	7	10	6⅝	6¼	6½—	⅛

R

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
REDM		6	15	1½	1⅝	1½
RET			46	2⅝	2	2½+	⅛
RHMed		6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
RSC Ind		9	14	3	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
RLC Cp .32a		5	23	12⅝	11⅞	12½+	⅜
RaganB .15e		5	33	8½	8¼	8¼	
RanchEx		26	4	17	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
RauscO		61	28	22½	22	22½—	¼
Ransbrg .80		6	6	12	12	12	
RapdAm wt			16	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
RathP			28	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
RealEsI 1.40		13	13	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
RitincT .90e		5	10	10½	10	10 —	¼
ReevesT		6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Robnich			73	12½	12	12 —	⅜
Roblin		4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
Rockwey		7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
Rocor			2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Rogers			4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
RoncoT		6	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Rossmr			22	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
Rusco			28	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Russell .40		5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
RustCft .40		7	7	10⅝	10	10 —	¼

S

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
SGLin .16r		7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
SGSe pf 1.70			1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
SSPind .33e		20	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
STPCo .80		12	14	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
Safetran		6	7	8½	8½	8½	
Salem .99t		4	104	12	10½	10½—	⅝
SCarlo 1.20e			11	7½	7⅜	7½+	¼
SDiegG pf .90			3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
SDgo pf 9.04			2100	106	106	106	
SDgo pf 2.46			13	28¼	29	29 —	⅜
SFrRE .36e		76	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
SFRE wt			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
SanJW 2.80		8	2	39¼	39¼	39¼—	⅝
Sargent		8	26	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
SchaibE .56		9	18	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
Schiller .38		5	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
Schrader .30		9	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
SciAtla .12		12	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
Scopeln .50e		4	z100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Scrivner .70		5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
Sealctrn		18	5	3	3	3 —	⅛
Seaport		10	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Seaprt pf .56			z50	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
Searslnd			3	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
ScasnAll .20		10	81	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	
SecMtgIn			69	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3-16	3-32	SecMtIn wt		1	7-32	7-32	7-32
SalesCp .30		6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Servo		13	2	6½	6½	6½	
SetonCo .45		8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
ShearS .25e		7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
Sharon 1		7	8	13⅞	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
Shawin .30b		8	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
ShelrR 1b			10	2	2	2	
ShndCp .24t		5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
ShenanQ		34	52	27½	26¼	27½+	⅜
Shopwell		4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Siercrcn .20		7	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
SikesCp A			9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Simkins .40		6	10	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
Simplex 1nd		20	1	2	2	2 —	
SilkinSR			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
Solitron			7	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
SonderBr .32		5	11	10½	10¼	10½—	⅛
Soundsn .0e		6	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
SC4.2pf 1.06			10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
SC4.7pf 1.19			14	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	⅜
SCEQ pf1.40			z50	22	22	22 +	⅛
SCS.8pf 1.45			4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
SCS.2pf 1.30			36	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
SC9.2pf 2.30			3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
SCS.8pf 2.31			2	26	26	26 —	⅛
SCE pf 7.58			2	99	99	99—	1½
SwstAir .12e		6	86	27	26⅛	26½—	⅜
SwfGFin .20		5	14	5	4¾	4¾—	¼
Spartek .40		7	7	7	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
SpectyR		6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
Spector 10e			26	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Spectro .12t		4	2	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
Spelmn 1nd			4	⅞	¾	¾—	⅛
Spencer .08e		8	10	4	3⅞	4	
Spientex .48		6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
StdAlbn 1		6	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	¼
StdCont .16r		4	6	6⅛	6	6	
StdMell .50t		14	12	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
StdNatA .60		7	24	14½	14	14⅝—	⅛
StdPacCp		4	33	10	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
StdPrud wt			1	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
Stange .12		21	12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
StarSup .76		4	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
StarrHo .30		6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
Steelmt .24b		5	6	8½	8⅛	8½	
StearCh .60		6	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Sterlit		15	42	1⅝	1½	1½	
StarExt .10		14	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
Stevcoknit			4	4	4	4	
StrufW .30b		9	25	9	8⅞	8 +	⅛
Summit Ors		4	3	1	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
SunElec .48		10	42	18⅛	18¼	18¼+	⅜
Sunair .25e		7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
Sundanc .20b		38	17	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
Supercr .10e		4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
SupSurg		10	7	6¼	6	6 —	¼
Susquch			59	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Susquhan pf			2	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
Synalloy .30b		5	3	6½	6½	6½	
Syntex .50		9	370	21¼	20⅝	21 —	⅛
SystEng		28	31	6⅞	6¾	6¾+	⅛

T

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
TFICo inc		7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Tasty 1.20a		7	1	18¼	18¼	18¼+	⅛
TechSym			191	1	16⅞	1	
TechTap		4	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Techtrl .16		4	9	5	5	5	
TelonR .20a		20	12	16½	16½	16½	
TeleCm .22e		6	11	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Teletex .32t		10	5	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
Tenna		6	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Tenneco wt			77	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅜
Tenney Eng		19	6	1½	1½	1½	
Teradyn		28	38	14⅛	13⅝	13½—	½
TerraC .80		6	32	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
Thrftimt			1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Tiffany1 .20		4	4	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
Tokheim .80		6	17	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	½
TolEd pf4.25			z100	49¾	49½	49¾+	⅜
ToppsGu .28		8	6	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
TotalPet		10	920	8⅝	7⅝	8¼+	⅜
TotPet wt			97	2⅝	2 7-16	2⅝+	5-16
Total pf .70			81	17	16	16½+	½
TransLux			34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Tredwy .05r		4	2	3	3	3	
Trico .05e		8	50	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
TubosM .17e			27	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	
Tufco .30e		6	2	6½	6½	6½	
TurnrC 1.44		7	63	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
TwinFair		6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

U

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
U&I 1.20e		3	1	15	15	15 —	
UIPCo .16		6	4	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
URSCp .20e		8	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
UVInd wt			61	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Unimax		19	134	9⅛	7⅞	7⅞+	½
Unimax pf			1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅜
Unioninv		26	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
UnAirPd .56		8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
UnAstst		5	8 3	9-16	3½	3½	
UnBrand wt			25	½	½	½—	1-16
UnCasFn .50		7	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
UnFoods			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	⅛
UNatCp			3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
UNatCp pf			1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
UPlaceD			2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
USBcpTr			5	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
USFilTr .24		9	88	13⅞	13U	13⅞—	⅛
UnRlTr .83e		14	31	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
USNRs		5	86	5	4⅞	5	
USRdum		181	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
Unitek .20		15	2	37	37	37 +	¼
UnivCont			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
UnivRs .20e		16	64	17	16⅝	17 —	¼
UnivRun .44		5	2	10	10	10 +	½
UnvSav .48		4	21	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅜

V

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
ValtecSt .42t		7	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅜
Valmac .70		4	5	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	¼
Valspar .72		10	2	5	5	5	
VanDorn .4t		6	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Veeco .32a		6	9	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	
Verit		3	1	2½	2½	2½	
VermntA .32		9	3	24¾	24¾	24¾+	¼
Vernitron		8	144	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Vertipile		14	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
Viatech			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
VikingG			3	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
Visur C .05r		6	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
Vivitar .72a		61	21	14¼	13⅛	13⅛—	1
VulcnCp		2	8	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	
Vulcinc .5.		4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛

W

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
WTC Inc .10		16	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
WUInc .80	E	36	24	23⅝	24	
Wabash .25e		7	19	11⅛	11⅛	
Wackntt .40		4	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
WadelEq .16			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
Wainoco		21	193	8½	8½	8½+	¼
WalcoN .50b		6	1	23½	23½	23½	
Wallcc S .20e		9	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
WansLb .12		10	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜+	¼
WansLB .22		9	7	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
WardFd wt			1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
Wards Co .5		4	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
Watsco .20		14	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
Weiman		7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
WstFInl .15a		5	18	7½	7½	7½—	X
Whippny .60		10	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
Whitaker .40		5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	⅜
Whitehall		7	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
Wichita		14	185	5	4½	4½+	⅛
Wmhous .36		9	1	8½	8½	8½	
WilsonBr .30		5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
Winston Mil		7	19	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
Wolf HowE .3t		25	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	¼
Wood Ind			3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
WorkWr .o6		6	1	11¾	11¾	11¾—	¼
WrlghtH		10	70	13-16	¾	13-16+	1-16
WylieLab .28		5	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
Wymln .15c		7	170	10⅝	11½	12⅝+	⅜
WymBn .56		9	15	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛

X

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
Xonics		12	33	16½	16¼	16¼+	⅛

Z

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev Close
ZeroCo .36		6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9½—	⅛
Zimmer .05e		8	24	6	5⅞	6	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

dividend c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. vw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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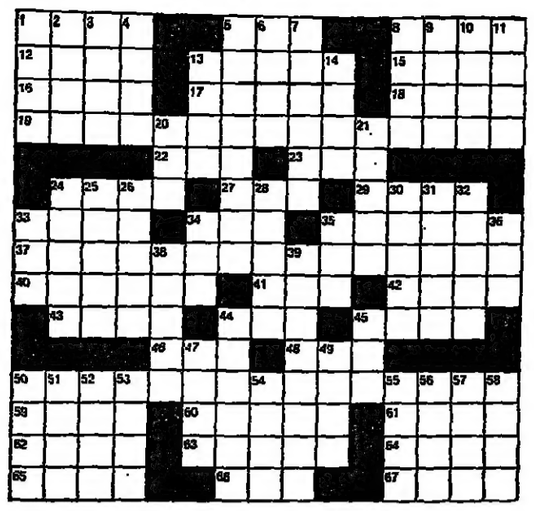
JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Treasurer		Teepak, intl. supplier & producer of packaging for food industry.	Amsterdam	Experienced economist or lawyer; exp. in cash mngt., tax, legal insur.; 30-40; English language.	Personnel dept., Teepak Holding B.V., Huidekoperstraat 26, Amsterdam, NL.	I.H.T. 27-1-77
European Controller		European div. of major multinational company.	Switzerland	Must be Swiss or hold valid work permit; English + French lang.; evaluate investmt. opport.	Box P 115,503, Publicitas, CH-1002, Lausanne, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 27-1-77
Product or Marketing Manager		Leading intl. Swiss corp. with expanding branded proprietary product business.	assumed in Switzerland	35-40; intl. mktg. exp. in OTC pharmac.; academic degree; Engl., Frnch & Germ. languages.	Dr. E. Bleuler, Schwarzenbachstrasse 10, 8117 Fallanden, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 27-1-77
Directeur Général		Fr. subsidiary of major German mfr. of appliances for hotels and industry.	France	35-40; exp. in similar post; grad. of Ecole de Commerce; perfect German language.	P.A. Management (Mr. K. Mueller), Leutschnerstrasse 7, D7 Stuttgart 1, Germany.	I.H.T. 27-1-77
Tax Manager, Paris		Multinational CPA firm, for Paris office.	Paris	Expatriate tax specialist; foreign tax credits; subpart F.; tax treaties; Fr. + English.	Box D-946, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 26-1-77
Managing Director, Holland	£25,000	Growing consumer goods manufacturing & marketing organization.	Holland	Exp. in consumer goods industry; Dutch & English and possibly German languages.	Beckwell Mngt. Search (ref. 701), 84-86 Baker Street, London W1M1DL, G.B.	Financial Times 27-1-77
Chief Executive, Offshore	£12,000 + car	Partnership in offshore, support services to oil & gas in N.W. Europe Shelf.	London	Sales & commercial exp.; background in engineering; exp. in oil helpful.	P-E Consulting (Mr. Varvill), Park House, Egham, Surrey TW 20 0HW, G.B.	Financial Times 27-1-77
Group Financial Controller	£18,000, house, pool, car, educ. allow.	Group of 12 companies, with 3,000 employees. 25 accountants, opns. in diverse fields.	Zambia	Chart. accountant; cash mngt.; mid 30's; control+coordination procedures; exp. in finance.	P.H. Recruitment Ltd. (G.S. Peterken), 42 Upper Berkeley Street, London W1H 7PL, G.B.	Financial Times 27-1-77
Financial Controller		Major intl. company for Hq. in French-speaking part of Switzerland.	Switzerland	35-45; exp. & qualif. to handle all European subsid.; Engl., Fr. + Germ. desired (Sw. or Perm.).	Richard H. Werbe, Mngt. Consult., 33 Château-Sec, 1009 Lausanne-Pully, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 29-1-77
Resident Manager Construction		European Engineering Co. on site on large construction project, North Africa.	North Africa	CE degree; significant overseas exp.; proven record; Engl. + Fr. languages.	Box D-5,636, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris, 75008, France.	I.H.T. 29-1-77
Chairman of the Board	commensurate with this position	German co. with worldwide business in consumer goods (25,000 employees).	Tehran	Economist with sales and mngt. background; German+English (willing to learn Farsi).	K.I. 399227, Frankfurt Allg. Zeit., Postfach 2901, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, D.	Frankfurter Allg. Zeit. 29-1-77
Merchant Banker for Houston	for negotiation plus company house	Charterhouse Japhet Texas Inc., growing Houston opn. of fin. svcs. incl. project finance.	Houston, U.S.A.	28-38; proven background in intl. banking or treas. functions; English + other languages.	A. Eastwood, pres., Charterhouse Japhet, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Paul's, London EC4M 7DH, G.B.	Economist 29-1-77
Deputy M.D. (Finance & Administrat.)	Min. 15% tax, profit sharing, relocat. allow.	Diversified mining corporation base metal producer with underground and placer mines.	South America	Exp. professional; fin., admin., mktg. background in mining; English (+Spanish helpful).	Woods Gordon & Co. (ref. 5,712), Royal Trust Tower, P.O.B. 253, Toronto, Ontario M5K1J7, Canada.	Economist 29-1-77
Directeur Commercial	F.Fr.130,000	Soc. Française, leader dans la fabric. des biens d'équip. nofam. manutention p.vibration.	Paris	Un ingénieur diplômé, 35 ans min.; 5 ans d'exp. biens d'équip. usage indust., bilingue Fr.-Angl.	Sele-CEGOS (Fr. Rousseau), 33 Quai Galliéni, Suresnes 92152, France.	L'Express 31-1-77
International Banking Officer	$25,000+local allowances	Major Intl. Bank for their international banking services.	Copenhagen	28-35, 4 yrs. min. intl. banking exp. (credit or new business dev.); Eng., Germ., Scand. lang.	C.J.A. Mngt. Recruitment (ref. IB03762), 35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH, G.B.	I.H.T. 1-2-77
Chief Trader Eurobonds		Soc. Générale de Banque S.A. for its Brussels Eurobond operation.	Brussels	Exp. in Dollarbond secondary market; mngt. capac., good knowl. of languages.	Soc. Générale de Banque (Mr. Adant), Montagne du Parc, 3, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.	I.H.T 1-2-77
Investment Banker, Kuwait	negotiable, tax free base, attract. fringes	Large well-known U.S. financial institution, established opns. in The Gulf.	Kuwait	Versatile, exp. investment banker, affinity for working/living in The Gulf.	Tyzack & Partners (J.E.B. Drake), 10 Hallam St., London W1N 6DJ, G.B.	Financial Times 1-2-77
International Compensation Executive		Digital Equipment Corp. leading computer co. with unprecedented growth.	U.S.A. assumed	Exp. in intl. compensation (primary Europe); Engl. + Fr. or Span. languages.	Digital Equipt. Corp. (Mr. B. Burns), 148 Main St., Maynard, Mass. 01754, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 1-2-77
Director, International Markets	commensurate with this position	Tonka Toys, U.S. mfr. with mktg. subsid. in G.B., France, Belgium, Australia.	Minneapolis, U.S.A.	Exp. in intl. consumer product mktg.; knowl. local legislation; knowl. mkt. res. advert. promot.	Tonka Toys (Mr. J. Schurlz), 4144 Shoreline Blvd., Spring Park, Mn. 55384, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 1-2-77
Directeur Commercial	F.200.000+	Soc. Française, 600

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng



ACROSS

1 Birds
5 Monk's title
8 Weather word
12 Same: Prefix
13 See 37 Across
15 Opposed, in Dogpatch
16 Continental prefix
17 Chemical compound
18 Fruit covering
19 Fe pettish, as the weather
22 Verse form
23 Small whale
24 Coming-out girls
27 Singer Charles
29 Calif. wine city
33 African river
34 Johnny ——
35 "Through —— darkly"
37 Made a dramatic exit, with 13 Across
40 Type of tank
41 Miss Merkel
42 Roman road
43 Surrender, in Italy
44 "—— my turn"
45 "—— Kampf"
46 Crew members
48 Chinese truth
50 Winter hazard of a sort
59 Icelandic saga
60 Declaim
61 Kiln
62 Asian sea
63 Aroused
64 Wolf
65 Distant: Prefix
66 Part of M.D.: Abbr.
67 Again

DOWN

1 Scoff
2 Water: Prefix
3 Cosmonaut Gagarin
4 Jerusalem hill: Var.
5 Encouraged
6 Axle-breakers
7 —— as pie
8 Kind of cash or times
9 Money changing
10 Enthusiasm
11 Goals
13 Chief
14 Sea bird
20 Lettuce
21 Australian dog
24 Hinder
25 Run away
26 Wheeler and Lahr
28 More or less
30 Movie title
31 Singer Page
32 Pale
33 Naval initials
34 Kind of room
35 —— loss
36 Indian weight
38 Haven for Cuban émigrés
39 Not said
44 Rex of early films
45 French pronoun
47 Sufficient, to Omar
49 Hewed
50 Kind of wave
51 Chiselike tool
52 Adored one
53 Cleanse
54 Shooting unit on the lot
55 Beverage
56 English river
57 Miss Daniels
58 Weather word

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Rain
ANKARA	6	43	Overcast
ATHENS	15	59	Clear
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	-1	30	Overcast
BERLIN	-2	28	Clear
BRUSSELS	5	41	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	0	32	Snow
BUDAPEST	1	34	Clear
CASABLANCA	17	63	Clear
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	Unavailable
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Clear
FLORENCE	10	50	Clear
FRANKFURT	1	34	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	Clear
HELSINKI	-3	27	Snow
ISTANBUL	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear
LISBON	14	57	Showers
LONDON	9	48	Showers
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	Showers
MIAMI	22	72	Cloudy
MILAN	3	37	Clear
MONTREAL	-30	-22	Cloudy
MOSCOW	-3	26	Overcast
MUNICH	1	34	Clear
NEW YORK	-2	28	Cloudy
NICE	12	54	Clear
OSLO	0	32	Snow
PARIS	4	39	Showers
PRAGUE	-8	18	Clear
ROME	11	52	Clear
SOFIA	-1	30	Snow
STOCKHOLM	-2	28	Cloudy
TEHRAN	5	41	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
TUNIS	12	54	Clear
VIENNA	-2	28	Clear
WARSAW	0	32	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	4	39	Cloudy
ZURICH	-1	30	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 3, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF260.15
— (d) Conbar SF600
— (d) Grobar SF631
— (d) Stockbar SF394

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSF Fund SF24.34
— Crossbow Fund SF4.96
— ITF Fund N.V. $7.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.84

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF274.50
— (d) Canasec SF514
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds SF75.50
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l SF67.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF90.25
— (d) Usec SF636
— (d) Europa-Valor SF124.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM20.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM75.50

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $19.62
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr $54.35
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.89
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $34.08*
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $13.75

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $36.85
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.42

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $56.08
— (r) Jard Sth East Asia $13.57

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—‡ (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF445
—‡ (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF351

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.06
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.32

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,580.50
— (r) Securswiss SF358

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF487.25
— (d) Intervalor SF65.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF406.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF227
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF82.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF98.45

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF32.38
— (d) Bond Invest SF72.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF61.35
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF112
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF95
— (d) Globinvest SF85
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF83
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF227.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF117
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est SF175.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds DM14.70
— (d) Europafonds DM57.75
— (d) Unifonds DM18.05
— (d) Unirenta DM40.80
— (d) Unispecial I. DM83.50

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $6.92
(d) Transcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.37
Austral. Select Fd $1.41
(w) Browninvest $13.94
(d) Capital Sentinvest LF1,168
(d) Citadel Fund $2.91
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $905.08
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs $8.18
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs $13.39
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V. $9.40
(w) D.G.C. $39.04
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $0.98
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $14.01
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.78
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,062
(w) First Inter'l Fd. $133.58
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $130.97
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $37.49
(w) Fonseier Issue Pr. SF1,784
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF12.02
(d) Fonditalia $9.72
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interntnl. DM41.88
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.) $0.72
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$8.32
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $8.06
(w) Harding Intl. Fd $9.37
(w) Hansmann Holdgs. NV. $8.346
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet $35.32
(d) Icofund $9.83
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.71
(w) Intermarket Fund $122.61
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $33.20
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.68
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $33.68
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $7.63
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $6.98
(r) Japan Growth Fund $18.97
(w) Japan Selection Fund $48.28
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $27.00
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,572
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.35
(w) Kleinworth Bens. Jap. F. $24.17
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $32.60
(w) Luxfund $19.83
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $39.33
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.33
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.33
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.85
(w) Nippon Fund $50.03
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $6.31
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $8.20
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.06
(w) N.S.M.P $60.74
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.26
(d) Renta Fund LF1,973
(d) Rentinvest LF847
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.61
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF70.10
Share Realty N.V. SF15.31
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM83.20
(d) Sorce Fund $306.16
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.44
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. (Sea) $39.42
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $40.34
(w) Transpacific Fund $22.80
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd $3.15
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $10.97
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.88
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,318.38
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,477.97
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $410.12
(w) Worldwide Securities $52.49
(w) Worldwide Special $3,758.26

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New. N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS

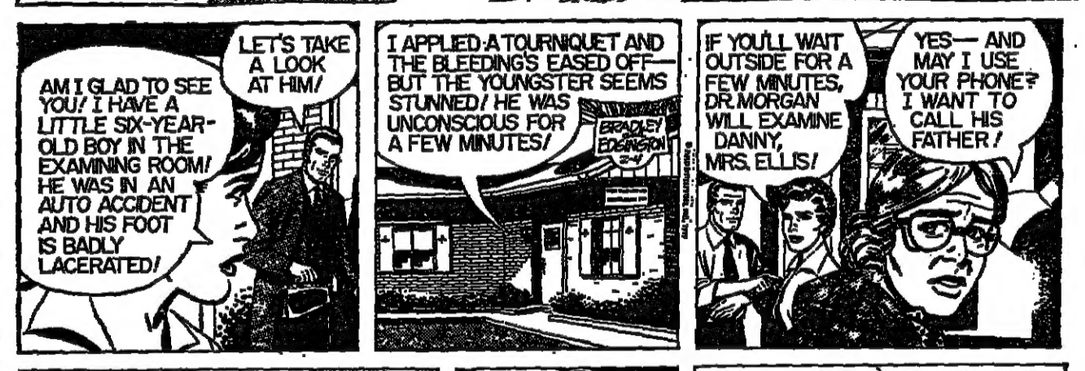
B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VEFER

WECIT

DINGHI

KRUNEB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TWEAK SINGE VENDOR BEHIND

Answer: One would be good and late to get there!—HEAVEN

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I'M OUT HERE COOLIN' OFF... AN' MOM IS IN THERE COOLIN' OFF."

BOOKS

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN CALCUTTA

By Clark Blaise and Bharati Mukherjee. Doubleday. 300 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN "Days and Nights in Calcutta," Clark Blaise, a Canadian, and his Bengali wife, Bharati Mukherjee, take us to Calcutta to show us India seesawing on a paradox, torn between East and West, between stasis and change, between an elephant-headed god and technology. Blaise brings to Calcutta the surprised eye of an outsider. His wife, who left Calcutta after growing up there, sees it like someone leafing with mixed emotions through a family album, wondering whether she had a happy or unhappy childhood.

The book is divided into two parts, his and hers; but the separation is not simple, for each has influenced the other. For Western readers, Mr. Blaise's account may be more accessible. Miss Mukherjee—she writes under her maiden name—has a more internal story to tell. He is continually discovering India and is just as continually struck by its incongruities as seen through Western eyes. She is more immersed, tending to muse over her country, to mingle its history with her own.

Immediately, at the very airport where they arrive, Blaise sees the old and the new India juxtaposed. On one side of the wall that surrounds the fields and the terminal are the planes and all that they imply. On the other side, supported by the wall, are the tin wood, cardboard and burlap shacks which are the suburban homes of the better-housed among the poor. Others have no homes besides the jute sacks they spread out at night to sleep on. Comparing it to Canada, the author is fascinated and appalled by the sheer density of life in Calcutta, where the streets flow with pedestrians and the sidewalks are literally padded with peddlers.

Blaise has a nice way with details, such as the sight of four men running through the crowd with a refrigerator on their heads. Calcutta's image of itself, he points out, is so cosmopolitan that the death of Conrad Aiken, an American poet, was a front-page story in the local papers. He is puzzled by the example of a dynamic and highly successful business man who prays in a room full of flowers for three hours every day. The classic Indian, he says, has a deeply private cure which would incapacitate him for practical matters if he did not also possess an extraordinary peripheral alertness, a positive genius for improvisation and adaptation.

Writing of the joint family, 30 or 40 relatives all living together in a cramped physical and emotional space, the author finds it less a fortress of love than the sort of hell Jean-Paul Sartre described in his play "No Exit." Love in India, he writes, too often expresses itself in tyranny: A father very nearly determines his children's identity when he chooses his son's career and his daughter's husband. A wife is valued for her docility. Too much intelligence is a flaw to be corrected, like buckteeth. Playing golf is, among the upper classes, the furthest reach of "women's lib."

Like the newspapers, Blaise says, the Indian intellectual is condemned to "impotent truth or thwarted idealism," which leads him to cynicism and irony. Yet he cannot even find an audience for his irony in his own country, for "sincerity" is the reigning ideal in the arts. As the observes, the function of art is to move the audie to complicate their lives, their religion does not for there is no guilt, no reform or improve, in Hi

Many of Miss Mukher flections are centered the wedding of one of h ins. Like herself, this co been exposed to "too m ciddity" in a Westernized yet she awaits the ar train of her future h bath water, in which immerse herself also, him in this as in ev Before the wedding poured into the bride's that she will hear on things.

In "Days and Nights cutta," Miss Mukherjee her married friends as "innocent," an innocenc ed by the absence of th attention Western wom newspapers, magazines vision. Together with nocence goes a lack of sciousness, which may b ing or stifling, dependin you look at it. The au that her class of wome fining itself into extinc appearing into a pale of Victorian gentility. of the fact that her p ister is a woman, the dian wife is more faith demands of tradition ti ideas of personality.

As a stunning imag conflict between two Miss Mukherjee cites th a pregnant 18-year-old kicked to death by a fa way official because dared to cook her supp platform of his new s young widow who h custom by falling in was murdered by the people of her village. is shocked by such the author is not altog prised, for in the bal own mind there still sacred snakes and elep ed gods of her past.

"Days and Nights in is another of those wistful books, so typi time, that are part exhortation. To say your first culture is little, and to be reborn and ambiguous anim characteristics have no classified.

Anatole Broyard is viewer for The New Y

Best Sel

The New York T

This list is based on more than 250 bookstore the United States. Wee necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week

1 Trinity, by Leon Uris
2 Sleeping Murder, by A tha Christie
3 Storm Warning, by J Higgins
4 Raise the Titanic! Clive Cussler
5 The Crash of '79, by M E. Erdman
6 Slapstick, by Kurt V negut
7 Ceremony of the Inocen by Taylor Caldwell
8 The Users, by Jo Haber
9 October Light, by Jo Gardner
10 The Autumn of the Pa arch, by Gabriel Garc Marquez

GENERAL

1 Roots, by Alex Haley
2 Passages, by Gail Shee
3 Your Erroneous Zones, Wayne W. Dyer
4 Blind Ambition, by J W. Dean III
5 The Grass Is Alway Greener Over the Sep Tank, by Erma Bombe
6 The Rite Report, by Ni Rite
7 Adolf Hitler, by John land
8 Letters of E.B. Wh edited by Dorothy Lobra Guth
9 Blood and Money, by T mas Thompson
10 The Right and the Pow by Leon Jaworski

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BRIDGE — By Alan

The year 1976 produced many notable bridge books, the most readable being surely "Bridge With a Perfect Partner" by P.F. Saunders, a retired English schoolmaster. He has created an arrogant expert named Wilson whose postmortem specialty is enlarging on his own brilliance or the stupidity of his partner, the unfortunate narrator, an average performer.

The reader can expect to be irritated by the insufferable Wilson, entertained by the deals, and painlessly instructed in many aspects of play and defense. The diagramed deal and following excerpt from the book show the appeal of the publication:

My partner, Wilson, despises superstition and objected to my saying that the queen of hearts was my unlucky card.

"Take that hand in the last rubber," I said. "I had to find the queen of hearts, with nothing to go by, and, of course, got it wrong."

"Even if your facts were correct, you would not be justified in attributing our failures to the supernatural."

"What's wrong with my facts?"

The facts were simple. Wilson had been dummy, watching the anonymous narrator playing six spades after the bidding shown. West had led the diamond queen, and South had won with the ace, drawn trumps, and cashed his club winner. He then exited with a diamond.

"West won with the ten. He didn't want to give me a ruff and discard, so he led a small heart. I put up dummy's k guess, found the q South, and eventually to West's ten and go "Justly," commented "You had forgotten king of diamonds."

"What's the king o got to do with it?"

"You should have rea if East held the queen he would wish to av from it and giving chance of going wrong without the queen he w that his partner held would want to lead to

"You knew from the that East held the kin monds. Yet he did no his partner's ten of di the ninth trick. The did not wish to lea Therefore, he had the should have played dummy."

"I shall have to wri out again in my bath."

NORTH
♠ K J 9 5
♡ J 5 4
♢ 8 2
♣ K Q J 7 4

WEST
♠ 8 2
♡ 10 8 2
♢ Q J 10 7 5
♣ 9 6 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A Q 10 7
♡ A K 9
♢ A 6
♣ A 8 3

North and South were vul

South	West	North
		3 ♣
2 N.T.	Pass	5 ♣
3 ♠	Pass	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond queen

Right Time for a Worldwide Hockey League

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Some of the Cleveland Barons greed yesterday to accept a 27-per-cent deferment in their alaries to keep the National Hockey League franchise in busi- ess this season and the other members of the team have until tomorrow to decide.

Meanwhile, the National Basketball Association is talking changing its schedule next season in order to capitalize n divisional rivalries. And today, World Team Tennis has ided a Soviet franchise.

Those three developments might not seem related but they re. It's time for the National Hockey League to become the Vorld Hockey League by adding 10 teams from Europe, includ- g three from the Soviet Union, and absorbing four teams from he World Hockey Association to create a six-division 30-team eague with global significance and a true world championship.

In the process, the World Hockey League would eliminate he weak and financially troubled NHL and WHA teams. It lso would provide stronger divisional rivalries. And if the oviet Union is willing to join a tennis league, it's probably illing to join a hockey league.

Football, baseball and basketball are not ready for world- ide competition. But hockey is.

Proof of that developed in the Canada Cup tournament ast fall, the tour of the United States and Canada by two oviet teams a year ago, and the Team Canada-Soviet series a few years ago. Hockey is the only sport ready for expansion n an intercontinental basis. The divisional alignments would e based on geographic rivalries:

AMERICAN EAST	AMERICAN WEST
New York Islanders	Chicago Black Hawks
New York Rangers	St. Louis Blues
Philadelphia Flyers	Minnesota North Stars
Washington Capitals	Atlanta Flames
Quebec Nordiques	Houston Aeros
CANADIAN EAST	**CANADIAN WEST**
Montreal Canadiens	Winnipeg Jets
Boston Bruins	Vancouver Canucks
Buffalo Sabres	Los Angeles Kings
Toronto Maple Leafs	Colorado Rockies
Detroit Red Wings	San Diego Mariners
EUROPEAN EAST	**EUROPEAN WEST**
Moscow Army	Prague
Moscow Wings	Stockholm
Leningrad	Oslo
Helsinki	Warsaw
Belgrade	West Berlin

As an economy measure, the schedule would mostly involve ntradivisional competition. But because of the geographical imbalance (20 teams in North America, 10 in Europe), the European teams would play one game in each of the North American cities while the North American teams would play two games in each of the European cities.

The playoff structure would involve the automatic qualification of the six divisional champions, plus the next six teams which accumulated the most points on the current NHL system —2 points for a victory, 1 point for a tie.

But only the four first-place teams with the most points would receive byes into the second round. The remaining two first-place teams and the next six teams would be ranked on a 1-to-8 basis on points, similar to the current NHL format. The No. 1 team in that group would play the No. 8 team, the No. 2 team would play the No. 7 team, etc.

Far-Out 80 Possibilities

The four survivors then would be matched with the four first-place teams which received byes. The winners would qualify for the Stanley Cup semifinals, which then would provide the two teams for the Stanley Cup final.

Under the system, it would be possible for semi-final match-ups between, say, the Moscow Army team and the Islanders, the Prague team and the Montreal Canadiens, the Stockholm team and the Philadelphia Flyers, the Moscow Wings and the Boston Bruins—a true World Series that would propel hockey far beyond the limited confines of football, baseball and basketball.

Such a World Hockey League also might solve the economic problems facing both the NHL and the WHA.

The Cleveland Barons are broke. The Pittsburgh Penguins are almost broke. And many of the WHA teams are struggling —Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New England, Phoenix, Birmingham, Calgary and Edmonton.

By absorbing Quebec, Winnipeg, Houston and San Diego, a World Hockey League would do what the NBA did when it absorbed four ABA teams last year—take the four teams that deserve to survive.

But the glitter of the World Hockey League would be the European teams, especially the Soviet and Czechoslovak teams. Paying the players shouldn't be a problem. Let the governments accept the money rather than the players, if that be necessary.

When the Stanley Cup was donated in 1893 by Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston and son of the Earl of Derby, it was intended for the Canadian amateur hockey champions. At the time there were no professional teams.

But beginning in 1910, the trophy emerged as the symbol of professional hockey supremacy. But at the time there was no hockey in Europe, at least none of significance. Now hockey is as popular and as significant in Europe as it is in Canada and the United States.

It's time that the Stanley Cup was the real symbol of professional hockey supremacy.

United Press International.

Rudi, left, and Bobby Grich, free agents who signed h the Angels, work out in Anaheim Stadium. Formal ng training will start toward the end of this month.

Celtics Losing Out on Chance To Defend Their NBA Title

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Feb. 3 (UPI).—The defending champion Boston Celtics are in danger of not making the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The Celtics lost to the New York Mets last night, 99-89, for the sixth defeat in their last seven games.

The loss dropped Boston to third in the Atlantic Division behind Philadelphia and the New York Knicks. Four teams in the Eastern Conference's Central Division also have records better than the Celtics, so if the season ended now Boston would not make the playoffs.

There are 32 games to go this season. But there is no reason to anticipate a drastic improvement.

Charlie Scott is out for the season with an injury, leaving Jo Jo White as the only guard capable of going a full game in the old breakneck Celtic style.

Without someone to complement White, the Celtics are unable to play their usual style of pressure defense and fast-break offense. "You've got to have the personnel," coach Tom Heinsohn said after the game. "We've only got one guard. We're hurt now where we hurt the most—where we're most vulnerable."

John Havlicek, 36, starts at the other guard position, but has not the speed or the youth to withstand a fierce pace. Prior to the season, the former forward was scheduled to play only 25-30 minutes a game, but was forced to go 39 minutes against the Nets.

Kevin Stacom and Bobby Wilson are the reserve guards, but they were 0-for-7 from the field against the Nets, necessitating Heinsohn's extended use of Havlicek.

The Nets exploited the Celtics' problems, too, spreading out the offense so Bubbles Hawkins and Al Skinner could go one-on-one with White and Havlicek, respectively.

Surprisingly, Hawkins had tremendous success against White and scored 18 of his 22 points in the second half. He also scored 10 straight points in the closing minutes to thwart a comeback by the Celtics.

Skinner was the Nets' top scorer with 24 points. The trade of John Williamson and the release of Rich Jones appeared to have little effect on the Nets, by now accustomed to the constant comings-and-goings of personnel.

Dave Cowens had 29 points and 17 rebounds for the Celtics in his best scoring performance since returning to the club and White finished with 19 points.

76ers 138, Pistons 116

At Philadelphia, Julius Erving, Steve Mix and Lloyd Free combined for 74 points to lead the 76ers to a 138-116 victory over Detroit. Mix came off the bench in the second quarter and scored 18 points to give the 76ers a 76-69 half-time lead. He finished with 25, as did Erving; Free totaled 24.

Suns 130, Bucks 113

At Phoenix, the Suns, with good shooting, defeated Milwaukee, 130-113, in a meeting of the last-place teams in the Western Conference. Paul Westphal led the Suns with 29 points and 12 assists while Alvan Adams had 27 points, 11 assists and 17 rebounds.

Kings 119, Blazers 107

At Kansas City, guards Ron Boone and Brian Taylor combined for 52 points in leading the Kings to a 119-107 victory over Portland. Boone scored 28 points and had seven assists.

Portland, playing without the injured Bill Walton for the second straight game, was led by Maurice Lucas with 24 points and 11 rebounds.

SuperSonics 120, Jazz 95

At Seattle, Tommy Burleson, benched in the first quarter for poor play, scored all his 17 points in the second half to spark the SuperSonics to a 120-95 victory over New Orleans.

Nuggets 119, Bullets 105

At Denver, guard David Thompson scored 37 points and teammate Ted McClain added 17 to pace the Nuggets to a 119-105 triumph over Washington and snap the Bullets' eight-game winning streak. Thompson, the Nuggets' leading scorer with a 34-point average, hit 23 of his points in the second half. Forward Paul Silas finished with 16 points for Denver, now 33-15, including 25 victories at home.

Bugner to Fight Lyle

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 3 (Reuters) —British heavyweight champion Joe Bugner will fight American Ron Lyle in a 12-round bout here on March 20, Caesars Palace hotel confirmed yesterday.

United Press International.

SAVE ON ICE—Black Hawks' goalie Tony Esposito is on his back after falling to block a shot. Flames' John Gould, right, and Hawks' Dave Logan are near action.

Maple Leaf Sets Mark For Goals by Defender

TORONTO, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Maple Leafs' defenseman Ian Turnbull shattered a goal-scoring record and a hockey superstition last night as he scored five times to pace Toronto to a 9-1 drubbing of the National Hockey League's cellar-dwelling Detroit Red Wings.

A 24-year-old fourth-year man, Turnbull scored on each of his five shots to establish an NHL record for goals by a defenseman in one game. The old record of four goals had been accomplished seven times.

Turnbull, who was featured on the Maple Leaf Gardens program last night, was not aware of the superstition that the player on the cover can usually expect a bad game.

"This game ends a 30-game scoring drought for me. A couple of the goals were lucky, but I think I just got the breaks. When they go in, you smile, and when they don't you try again," said Turnbull.

He began his record quest in the second period after a scoreless opening session. At 1:55 Turnbull shot past Detroit goalie Ed Giacomin to begin a spree in which Toronto connected five times in 8 minutes 31 seconds.

Winger Pat Boutette scored 40 seconds later, with Don Ashby connecting again at 4:12. Dave Williams beat Giacomin on a breakaway at 8:15 and Turnbull followed with his breakaway goal at 10:26 while both teams played two men short.

Jim Rutherford replaced the shaky Giacomin who faced 18 shots in the first two periods, but Rutherford soon was beaten by Turnbull, at 4:58 of the final period.

The Leafs' most prolific goal-scorer, Lanny McDonald, scored his 33d less than two minutes later and Turnbull came back with his 15th and 16th goals of the season at 17:10 and 18:30 of the final period.

Penguins 5, North Stars 2

At Pittsburgh, Syl Apps scored two goals to lead the Penguins to a 5-2 victory over Minnesota.

Black Hawks 4, Flames 2

At Chicago, Stan Mikita scored his 13th goal, midway in the second period, to help the Black Hawks stretch their undefeated string to five games and beat Atlanta, 4-2. The victory pulled Chicago to within one point of idle St. Louis in first place, in the Conn Smythe Division.

Kings 7, Caps 2

At Los Angeles, center Butch Goring scored three consecutive goals, including two power-play tallies, and added an assist to lead the Kings to a 7-2 victory over Washington.

Griffith Decisions Old Age, Wins Fans

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP).—He stood in the center of the ring, and the grin on his face showed his feelings as the Madison Square Garden crowd cheered him.

There could not have been a better birthday present for Emile Griffith, 39 today, the day after opening his 20th season as a pro fighter with a victory in a 10-round middleweight fight.

"It made him feel terrific," said Howie Albert, who got Griffith into the fight game and still is with the former five-time world welterweight and middleweight champion.

The opponent was 25-year-old Irishman Christy Elliott, the decision was as close as could be, but this time the boos most certainly would have come if Griffith had lost his 28th Garden appearance and his first fight in the United States since Nov. 22, 1974.

It was not always that way. As a champion and challenger, Griffith often was booed as a winner in his hometown.

"That was beautiful," said Griffith. "Maybe I oughtta stay away more often. That way, when I come back, they'll love me more. I'm very glad to be back home. I like traveling, but not that much."

The decision was a majority one—one judge voting for Griffith, one calling it a draw and referee Arthur Mercante scoring it even in rounds but awarding the fight to Griffith on his strong finish, which can be done under New York rules.

"I could have knocked him out," said Griffith, who relied on a left hand, which he applied like an artist's brush, and the ringmanship he has picked up from fighting the best welterweight and middleweights in the world over the last 16 years.

One of the few right hands Griffith threw was to the body in the eighth round, and it hurt Elliott, an Irishman living in New Jersey, who faded in the last three rounds as Emile came on in what he said "seemed like a good workout in the gym."

The victory was the 86th against 21 losses and two draws for Griffith and it was made sweeter by the ovation offered by the crowd of 10,930.

In other fights, former World Boxing Association junior welterweight champion Wilfredo Benitez of Puerto Rico and American Harold Weston jr. fought to a draw. Heavyweight Pedro Soto of Puerto Rico scored a lopsided 10-round decision over American Brian O'Melia.

Transitions

BASEBALL

HOUSTON—Signed Mike Cosgrove and Gilbert Rondon, pitchers; Ed Herrmann, catcher, and Larry Milbourne, infielder.

LOS ANGELES—Signed Lee Lacy, infielder, to two-year contract; Stan Wall, Dennis Lewallyn, Rick Sutcliffe and Lance Rautzhan, pitchers; Rafael Landestoy, infielder.

OAKLAND—Signed Eli Crosby, utility infielder; Dick Bosman and Rick Troncsed, pitchers; Tommy Helms, infielder, and D. Ray Corbin, Mark Williams, outfielders.

College Basketball

EAST

Fordham 68, CCNY 53.
Lafayette 81, Bucknell 63.
LaSalle 71, Villanova 70.
Massachusetts 89, Boston Coll. 66.
M. Ravian 75, Gettysburg 62.
Oneonta 73, Utica 57
Pittsburgh 66, Cincinnati 64.
Pratt 68, Manhattanville 63.
Queens 82, Medger Evers 59.
St. John's (NY) 82, Georgetown (DC) 66.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 77, American U. 70.
St. Peters' 87, Iona 70.
Union 75, RPI 61.

SOUTH

Davidson 62, Citadel 60.
Kentucky St. 80, Chicago St. 67.
Maryland 82, Virginia 67.
Memphis St. 97, W Kentucky 78.
Navy 104, Johns Hopkins 61.
N. Alabama 61, Tenn. St. 51.
So. Carolina 95, Richmond 62.
Transylvania 77, Centre 75.
VMI 94, Hampden-Sydney 78.
Wake Forest 89, Duke 60
Wm. & Mary 83, George Wash. 70.

MIDWEST

Adrian 82, Kalamazoo 79 (ot).
Albion 67, Hope 63.
Ball St. 63, Ohio 64.
Bowling Green 83, Kent St. 81.
Detroit 87, E. Michigan 82.
Kansas 69, Okla. St. 58
Kansas St. 70, Iowa St. 61.
Miami (Ohio) 98, No. Ill. 91 (2 ot).
Nebraska 73, Colorado 62.
Oberlin 73, Ohio Northern 66.
Oklahoma 66, Missouri 63.
Wooster 78, Bald.-Wallace 70.

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 81, SMU 58
Samford 57, West Texas St. 56.
Texas Luth. 88, Trinity (Tex.) 66.

WEST

Willamette 103, So. Oregon 87.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	29	10	12	70	195	140
NY Islanders	30	14	7	67	181	127
Atlanta	23	18	11	57	173	164
NY Rangers	18	22	13	49	185	192
Smythe Division						
St. Louis	31	25	6	48	148	179
Chicago	19	24	9	47	169	180
Colorado	15	28	9	39	151	190
Minnesota	12	28	11	35	147	206
Vancouver	15	33	5	35	142	199

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	38	7	8	84	253	121
Pittsburgh	25	20	8	58	165	163
Los Angeles	19	23	10	48	171	187
Washington	16	29	8	40	143	199
Detroit	14	30	6	34	129	185
Adams Division						
Boston	30	16	6	66	196	160
Buffalo	26	16	6	62	177	139
Toronto	25	20	7	57	191	168
Cleveland	15	28	8	38	152	199

Wednesday's Games

Los Angeles 7, Washington 2 (Goring 3, Goldup, Venasky, Kozak, Williams; Stewart, Patrick).
Chicago 4, Atlanta 2 (Bordeleau, Dahlin, Mikita, Boldirev; Kea, Pleti).
Pittsburgh 5, Minnesota 2 (Apps 2, Malone, Kelly, Blanchin; Pirus, Hicke).
Toronto 9, Detroit 1 (Turnbull 5, Boutette, McDonald, Ashby, Williams; Grant).

Japan's Grand Prix Canceled

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Feb. 3.—This year's Japanese Grand Prix, one of the series of events in the Formula One auto championship, has been canceled, the Japan Automobile Federation announced today.

The race, which was scheduled for Fuji Speedway on April 17, has been called off because a sponsoring firm has withdrawn its support, the JAF said.

Last year's Japanese Grand Prix, which was run as the last of the world championship series, decided the world drivers' title. Britain's James Hunt and Austrian Niki Lauda were in the running for the title and Hunt clinched it by finishing third after Lauda had dropped out of the race. Winner of the event was Mario Andretti of the United States.

JAF officials expressed hope that the grand prix would be held later this year—possibly this autumn—but added that the chances were slim.

They said a contract with the Formula One constructors Association called for the three Japanese sponsors to come up with initial funds of $533,333 for expenditures involving transportation of cars racers and mechanics, as well as accomodations, by Jan. 31.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

San Diego 6, Calgary 4 (Cassolato 2, Burgess 2, Devine, Lacroix; Lonat, Lawson, Miller, Krystow).
Indianapolis 6, Quebec 5 (Leclerc 2, Palement, McDonald, Mavety, Sleinski; Tardif 2, Brackenbury, P. Bordeleau, Fitchner).
Birmingham 5, Cincinnati 2 (J. G. Stewart, Nistico, Napier; Roy, Ledge).

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Denver 119, Washington 105 (Thompson 37, McClain 17; Hayes 26, Kupchak 15).
Seattle 120, New Orleans 95 (Burleson, Wilkerson 17; Maravich 15, Coleman, Boyd, Williams 13).
Phoenix 130, Milwaukee 113 (Westphal 29, Adams 27; Dandridge 23)
Kansas City 119, Portland 107 (Boone 28, Taylor 24; Lucas 34, Steele 15).
Philadelphia 138, Detroit 116 (Erving 26, Free 24; Lanier 23, H. Porter 19).
NY Nets 99, Boston 89 (Skinner 24, Hawkins 22; Cowens 29, White 19).

Tennis Group Weighs Suit

Borg's Next Big Battle May Be in Law Court

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Having satisfied his ambitions at the tournament level, with victories at Wimbledon, Paris, Rome, Dallas and Boston, Bjorn Borg said yesterday that he would give World Team Tennis a three-year fling.

But while the Cleveland Nets unveiled Borg and his fiancée, Marianna Simionescu, as a $1.5-million package that will be absorbed by all 10 teams in the league, the 20-year-old Swedish star is facing a legal test that could be as difficult as any court battle with Jimmy Connors.

Lamar Hunt, the owner of the World Championship Tennis organization, said that Borg had reneged on a commitment to play in the current WCT World Series of Tennis.

"We'll be taking steps to protect our position," Hunt said by phone from Dallas. "That will involve legal action."

Hunt termed Borg's decision to pull out of the winter-spring WCT circuit in favor of rival Grand Prix tournaments "disappointing" and the most serious breach of faith in the organization's 10-year history.

"It deals with the integrity of the whole sport," added the millionaire sportsman, who also has interests in football and soccer.

Borg was the defending WCT champion. The organization had advertised his presence on the 1977 circuit in pre-tournament promotions.

Hunt declined to speculate why Borg has changed his mind. But last Sunday, during an informal exchange with a newsman at the U.S. pro indoor championships in Philadelphia, Hunt said outside pressures might have influenced Borg's decision.

"Our understanding is that Colgate, through Bancroft, which Colgate owns, is inciting him to breach the commitment," Hunt said. Colgate-Palmolive sponsors the Grand Prix Circuit and Bancroft is Borg's racquet manufacturer.

WCT is at odds with Grand Prix directors over scheduling conflicts and player commitments. And the start of the team-tennis season in late April conflicts with the windup of the WCT tour.

Borg's case could be precedent-setting because of the role of a third party. He is represented by the International Management Group of Cleveland. WCT contends it received assurances from the group that Borg would play on the circuit, although no formal contracts were signed.

"WCT felt they had a commitment on the negotiations between Mike Davies (executive director of WCT) and myself," said Bud Stanner, Borg's representative. "Obviously, Mike thought we had a deal and I thought we had a deal, but Borg changed his mind."

Stanner acknowledged that Davies, at a news conference last October, had asked if WCT could advertise Borg for its 1977 tour.

"I said 'sure,'" Stanner said.

The legal question may be who speaks for professional athletes and whether the traditional verbal commitments and handshakes that often precede signed contracts in sports hold legal weight.

Ironically, WCT is represented by Trans World International, a subsidiary of International Management, in its television dealings. Asked if such a conflict might pose delicate problems during legal proceedings, Hunt said, "to a degree."

Joe Zingale, the owner of the Cleveland Nets, could not have cared less about Borg's legal hassles with WCT. After four years of selling the Swede on team tennis, often reaching the bargaining table only to be turned back, Zingale says he hopes Borg will fill arenas in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, where the Nets will share their 22 home dates.

Zingale leased a jet, picked up Borg in North Little Rock, Ark., where he played Tuesday night in a tournament, and flew him here for a crowded news conference at the 21 Club. Afterward, Zingale, Borg and Simionescu went to Cleveland and Pittsburgh for similar announcements, then the Swede returned to Arkansas.

Borg said his purpose in signing with team tennis was twofold: "Because I've done everything in tennis" and because the arrangement would allow him more time with Simionescu.

Russian Team

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (UPI).—A Russian team, nicknamed the Soviets, was made a part of World Team Tennis today and will play a 44-match schedule this year.

Arrangements have been made for the Russians to play a minimum of four matches in Philadelphia and two in Atlantic City, N.J. Negotiations are under way with other American cities for Soviet "home games."

"Never before has a Soviet team competed in actual league play where the results count in the standings," said Jim Jorgensen, president of the Pennsylvania Keystones, the host WTT franchise for the Russians.

Five players have been named for the Soviet team—Alex Metreveli, Olga Morozova, Natasha Chemyreva, Teimuraz Kakulia and Vadim Borisov.

Stockton Upset

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Italian Corrado Barazzutti, ranked second in his country, pulled off the biggest surprise of the $100,000 Richmond tennis classic when he ousted Dick Stockton in the opening round here last night.

Barazzutti earned a quarter-final berth with a 6-4, 6-2 triumph over the American who beat Jimmy Connors Sunday in the final of the U.S. pro indoor championships in Philadelphia.

Connors, seeded No. 1 here, told tournament officials last night that he was withdrawing from the 16-man field. Connors's father died of cancer Sunday.

almer (Orioles' Pitcher Jim) acing an Identity Problem

By Jim Murray

OTTSDALE, Ariz., Feb. 3.— e a trivia question: "Who the pitcher who beat Sandy Koufax in the last game Koufax pitched?"

"Who was the pitcher who the Northern League in wild hes in 1964?"

"Who was the youngest er ever to hurl a shutout he World Series?"

e answer to any and all of above is James Alvin Palmer, t-hander for the Baltimore les. He is very probably the pitcher in all baseball and be one of the best ever. He the Cy Young Award every He leads the American ue in games won, games ed and games finished al- annually. He is odds-on o in the Hall of Fame on first ballot. When you talk right-handed pitchers you to start with Grover Alex- r, Walter Johnson or Bob r but you have to come to Palmer.

, in sports, he's the "wrong" er. For every 100 people will recognize Arnold Pal- maybe two will recognize You have to give 10 Jim er cards to get one Tom er.

wins 20 or more games ev- year he can raise his hand enough to comb his hair. Sporting News names him er of the Year every year newspapers are inclined to the wrong caption under his re.

does not pitch for an ex- don team. The Baltimore les are not to be confused the Milwaukee Brewers. Orioles get into World s, playoffs, pennant chases Monday night baseball. They not be the 1927 Yankees neither are they the 1936 Louis Browns or the 1976 ago Cubs.

hat does Jim Palmer have do so he won't come out ich one's Palmer?" or "Oh, hought you meant Arnold." isn't he "Jim Terrific" à om Seaver, or "Rapid Rob- à la Feller, or "Sudden" or "The Big Train" or ething.

n can do everything with baseball, throw a fastball, e, slider and change. He's everything else going for —looks, background, person- . He's not one of the Gar- bos of the big leagues. He never said "No comment" in his life.

He's been bucking a trend all his life. Not too many kids who went to grade school in Beverly Hills, high school in Scottsdale and summer camp from Westchester County end up in professions where everybody spits on the floor and scratches in public. The Hall of Fame doesn't have too many people who grew up across the street from Janet Leigh and Robert Taylor and used to see Groucho Marx walking the dog. You don't get too many pitchers from north of Wilshire Blvd.

Ballplayers grow up around fishing holes, not swimming pools. They don't have their own cars until the Yankees buy one for them. Their first indoor showers are in locker rooms. Jim may be the only big leaguer in history who grew up in a home once owned by Jimmy Cagney.

He pitched a no-hitter his first year in organized baseball. He pitched another one in his fifth year, 1969, against the Oakland A's.

He is a picture pitcher. The ball is thrown with such effortlessness that it seems to explode in the catcher's mitt. But Jim Palmer is now watching guys who are 150 games behind him in lifetime victories and who have not even won one vote in the Cy Young balloting signing for inflated free-agent bonuses.

This typically does not concern Jim Palmer. What bothers Jim Palmer is not the million-dollar payoffs to pitchers who will never get any nearer to the Hall of Fame than a spectator but that the spectacle of baseball tossing bags full of money around has resulted in the decline and fall of the Baltimore Orioles to the point where Jim may have to pitch a season full of one-hitters to break even.

"I have never been able to adjust to walking around just hoping the team could play .500 ball. I could never accept being on a team which would only want to break the record for most wins by an expansion team or one whose goal was just to win 10 more games than last year like a Montreal or somebody. The only fun in this game is winning. You should have personal goals but you should also have collective goals," Jim Palmer says.

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Observer

And Meanwhile, as...

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—All-purpose newscast for a dull season:

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Carter administration was reported today as firemen still sifted through the ruins of a six-alarm blaze in Brooklyn that left two congressmen, who were said to have accepted contributions from Korean agents, despite their fifth defeat in a row at the hands of the Boston Celtics.

Baker

The debate on capital punishment produced slow trading and low volume on the Stock Exchange as the Dow Jones average was shot three times early this morning during an attempted holdup in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn where Gov. Carey's budget faces Buffalo leaving scientists still baffled about the sources of the mysterious legionnaires disease.

A slow-moving warm front across Yuma, Ariz., pledged swift action to investigate reports that Defense Secretary Cyrus Vance flew to another rise in the wholesale price index described by leading economists as the result of the Fonz's remarkably stable performance in the ratings, according to hard-liners at the Pentagon.

Earth tremors centered north of Peking remained in doubt despite Muhammad Ali's statement that he would fight Senate majority leader Byrd had no comment on the explosion which ripped through the third floor shortly after midnight leaving OPEC ministers sharply divided on the Peruvian train wreck.

Seventeen were dead and scores injured by testimony that two senators, whom he declined to name, rioted in the streets of Cairo following her son's expulsion from school for shooting a teacher who had referred to him in the easygoing style of the Carter White House, as exemplified by the dispute over the B-1 bomber.

Meanwhile, in London,

Shooting broke out again early this morning, touched off by freezing temperatures that sent the mercury in Saginaw to an all-time scoring record as he handled 22 rebounds and demanded that the postmaster appear before his Senate committee next week prepared to explain why a letter mailed last July was accidentally shot and killed during pistol practice with long-time screen actress Bert Lance, who said that budget projections.

Despite South American urban guerrillas, oft-married actress Elizabeth Taylor told the House Ways and Means Committee, Mayor Beame emerged from a midnight session with bankers on the alarming rise in oil imports. Ehrlichman denied the charge.

At the supermarket there is another rise in Sen. Eubert Humphrey, said by officials of the Agriculture Department to have been caused by the recent Palestinian terrorist attack on the declining lobster population.

Another multimillion-dollar baseball contract signed today will meet with Felix Rohatyn to thresh out Rhodesia unless the midnight deadline passed without incident.

The question of autonomy for Zanzibar once again tore.

White House press spokesman Jody Powell said he would look into the extraordinarily cold weather now gripping CIA leaks which have infuriated mobs rioting for the release of arrested African nationalists in the historic Senate caucus room after the court-ordered release of a veteran juvenile rapist drew no comment from the State Department despite the telephone company's request for another rate increase.

Former Vice-President Rockefeller could not be reached for comment on what sources close to the death house called for early action to combat energy shortages which have affected French President Giscard d'Estaing's determination to turn the Knicks into a winning team and produced huge traffic jams during this morning's rush hour when a distressed truck driver went out of control and crashed into a proposed $20-billion program for hardening intercontinental ballistic missile silos for rebuilding the Republican party, where the temperature is a balmy 78 degrees.

Our next newscast at any minute and, in a month or two, news.

Living on Top of the World and the Weather

By Bryce Nelson

CHICAGO—Thomas James, an avid outdoorsman and busy foundation administrator, sometimes does not go outdoors for seven or eight days at a stretch.

"We've got it all together here; there's not much reason to go outside, especially in this cold weather," he said. He is one of a group of high-rise Chicagoans who live farther from the ground than anyone else in the world, on the 45th to 92d floors of the John Hancock Center.

The center, sometimes called "Big John," is the world's sixth tallest building and, unlike the other five, offers room at the top for 1,500 residents in a 703-apartment condominium complex.

Apartment owners on the 92d floor live 1,003 feet 6 inches above Chicago's North Michigan Avenue. Not satisfied with that, according to a story circulating among building residents, one 92d floor tenant had his floor raised six inches so that, at 1,004 feet above the ground, he can be the "highest living" person in the world.

The residents have superb views of Chicago, of ice-covered Lake Michigan and of airplanes and helicopters passing below room level. But they often call the doorman to ask, "What's the weather doing down there on the ground?" It can be raining or snowing around the top floors and not on the ground. Or, it could be bright and sunny at the top of the Hancock and raining on the city below.

Like a Plane

Quite often, clouds cover Chicago at a level partway up the Hancock, leaving residents looking out over the billowy white expanse as if they were riding in an airplane.

Most residents are enthusiastic about living above the city's noise, its bitterly cold winters, its hustle and its crime. "I feel very secure up here. It's like I'm in the womb. I feel very safe," said Barbara Mills.

Those who feel safest and warmest are the several dozen residents who live in the building and work there as well—in the offices on the 13th to the 41st floors. They are the modern equivalent of those city dwellers who once "lived above the store."

"I commute to work by elevator; it's not at all an unpleasant way to commute," said David Wiley.

Although they are relatively affluent, many Hancock residents do not need cars, and rejoice in their freedom from the expense and trouble of automobile ownership. There is parking from the sixth to the 12th floor, at more than $50 a month, for those who want to keep an auto.

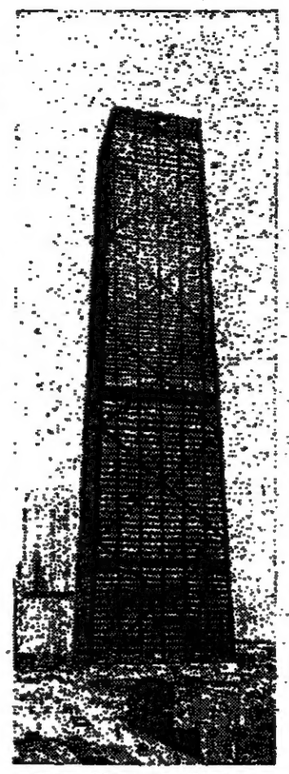
Residents particularly appreciate their insulated environment in this year's bitter winter. Chicago's highest daily temperature has rarely risen to freezing since Christmas. On some recent days, the wind chill factor has ranged from minus 40 degrees to minus 60 degrees Fahrenheit and the actual temperature has not been as high as zero degree Fahrenheit.

Other Amenities

For those who live and work in this vertical city within a city, there are other amenities that make it possible to stay inside the building, and keep warm, for days at a time—a grocery store, a swimming pool, exercise rooms, saunas, several restaurants and bars of varying prices, a bank, a newsstand, other shops, airline ticket agencies, and a shoe repair stand.

Across the street, Water Tower Place, a luxurious new indoor shopping mall, has branches of major department stores, movie theaters and many specialty shops. Indoor tennis, a gym, and other athletic facilities are within a couple of blocks.

Residents don't even need to leave the building to vote. There are enough of them for a precinct. Voting machines are taken up to the communal 44th floor by elevator.



John Hancock Center
. . . high-rise Chicagoans.

"The thing that everyone buys here when they move in is a telescope or binoculars," one resident said. Residents watch traffic, weather, boats, passing planes, fireworks displays and the regattas on Lake Michigan.

Some residents have seen traffic accidents on the outer drive along Lake Michigan and have been the first to call police and ambulances.

"On a clear day, I can see Downtown Building in Kenosha, Wis. (60 miles north)," said Thomas James, pointing to his binoculars.

Living in a high-rise building removes one from the aspects of nature that can be heard, touched and smelled, but it may bring urban dwellers visually closer to nature.

All the residents interviewed talked about how much time they spent looking at the spectacular views from their windows—at the changing colors of the great lake, at winter sunrises over its ice, at the seasonal march of the sunset around the western horizon, at snowstorms, at the lights of the city and, most dramatically, at the great lightning storms which periodically crash down upon this flat land.

They spoke of watching lightning hit the world's tallest building, the Sears Tower, to the southwest, and other city buildings. "You can see a power substation hit by lightning and then see the whole area around it black out," Susan Perrone said.

Most residents are older married couples, younger childless couples or single persons. One estimate is that there are only about three dozen children in the building and only a handful of teen-agers.

Most of the residents interviewed had not seen the movie "The Towering Inferno" and said they didn't want to. They also said that they were not worried about fire here and had no fear of fire spreading from one floor to the next.

Residents are happy to live above some of the world's hassles—where all the debris goes down the incinerator chute for someone else to worry about and where one calls the management when the heat isn't just right.

"I drink my last leisurely cup of coffee in the morning before I take the elevator to work, I look out the window and see all the traffic coming in, jammed bumper to bumper. It's a lot more relaxing to live here. You have a lot more time to do what do you want to in life," said one older resident.

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *Three Shirleys Too Much For Rep. Chisholm*

Attending her first meeting of the House Rules Committee, Rep. Shirley Chisholm noted that she was getting special treatment of a sort she despised. Her fellow New Yorker, Rep. James Delaney, the chairman, kept referring to other committee members as "Mr. Anderson," "Mr. Bolling" and so forth, but kept calling her "Shirley." After that happened for the third time, Mrs. Chisholm said, "Mr. Chairman, if you're going to call the others by their last names, I'd prefer to be called by my last name too." The dialogue continued on these lines:

Delaney: Shirley, what's the matter Why, you and I have been intimate for years. (Guffaws, chuckles.)

Chisholm: Jim, we don't have to let the public know it.

From then on, it was "Mrs. Chisholm."

Shirley Chisholm
. . . letting public know.

* * *

Michelangelo has just had another brush with bureaucracy. The Italians wanted to pay tribute to him on the fifth centenary of his birth March 6, 1975. The decree authorizing a 500-lire coin in his honor was dated Aug. 21, 1975. But it wasn't published until Wednesday. When the coin will be struck is anybody's guess.

* * *

Figure skater Peggy Fleming and her husband Dr. Greg Jenkins are parents of a baby boy, born Sunday in Stanford, Calif. A spokesman said that Miss Fleming will return to professional skating—she won a gold medal at the 1968 Olympics in Grenoble, France, then turned professional.

* * *

Karl Thomas, who's trying to beat the balloon record for crossing the United States, made an unexpected stop south of Yuma, Ariz., Wednesday. "The landing was touch and go for a while," he said later. "When you fly a balloon through canyons, you get a lot of winds." It took the sheriff and local volunteers three hours to find him. Now Thomas is back in Yuma waiting for favorable winds.

* * *

Former President Gerald Ford has accepted a fourth part-time job. He will be an adviser and consultant to the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research in Washington, D.C. The institute, established in 1943, is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, educational and research organization. Ford's other part-time jobs: president of the Eisenhower fellowships program, adjunct professor of political science at his alma mater, the University of Michigan, and chairman of the board of the Academy for Educational Development. He has also agreed to appear on a number of NBC News television programs.

* * *

Amy Carter, 9, will be baptized Sunday in the First Baptist Church in Washington. The senior pastor, Dr. Charles Trentham, will baptize her and Gladys Silo Mbua, 16, who is from Cameroon, in the baptistery, a tank of water in front of the sanctuary.

* * *

The state prison director of Florida, Louie Wainwright, Wednesday turned down a request from two prisoners who want to marry. Both have been sentenced to die in the electric chair. Wainwright says that allowing Jessie Tafero, 30, and Louis Jacobs, 28, to marry would "require an inappropriate expenditure of tax funds." In his statement, Wainwright said that if the couple wanted to "legitimatize" their 21-month-old child, the same goal could be accomplished through adoption after the executions are carried out. They were sentenced to death for murdering a Florida state trooper and a Canadian constable. Their daughter is with Miss Jacobs's mother in California.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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